# The New-York Times.

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## LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times

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## HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

### A Battle Between the Pro-Slavery and the Free-State Men.

### Five Men Killed and Several Wounded.

### Twenty Free-State Men Taken Prisoners.

### Missourians Assembling on the Border—More Fighting Expected—The Free-State Convention to Reassemble.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 24.

A Kansas letter to the *Democrat* says that on the evening of the 16th a battle occurred at Fort Scott, between the Pro-Slavery and Free-State men. Five of the former were killed, among them BLAKE LITTLE, a member of the Lecompton Convention. Several were wounded on both sides, and twenty Free-State men were taken prisoners, and confined in the Fort.

The Missourians were assembled in strong force on the border, and more fighting was apprehended.

The difficulties grew out of the fact that CLARK, notorious as the murderer of BARBER, two years since, went about, accompanied by a Deputy Sheriff, collecting taxes of the Free-State men, and seizing their property in default of payment, making prosecution under the rebellion law.

The Territorial Executive Committee had issued a call for the reassembling of the Delegate Convention, held at Lawrence, on the 2d inst., to take into consideration the best course to pursue in consequence of the Legislature having failed to submit the Topeka Constitution to the people with the Lecompton instrument.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### Pay of Members of Congress—Correspondence in Reference to the Bombardment of Greytown—Gen. Cass' Letter, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

A requisition was made on the Treasury to-day for $530,000 for the pay of members of Congress from the 4th of March last, under the joint resolution recently passed. Of this amount over $120,000 has already been disbursed in gold.

In addition to the Pawnee delegation of Indians, a delegation of the Poucahs, from Nebraska, have arrived here, both on business with the Government.

The President has issued a proclamation setting apart the 15th of February for taking the sense of the voters of the District of Columbia on a new code of laws.

Contracts for engraving the plates of the Treasury notes have been made, and the latter will be issued in about two weeks. Their denominations will be one hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars.

The President in reply to a resolution of the Senate, transmitted to that body yesterday the correspondence which took place nearly a year ago in reference to the bombardment of Greytown. Count SARTIGES it appears, asked indemnity for actual losses sustained by the French subjects, who, he says, found it physically impossible to remove their goods from the conflagration caused by the movements of the Commander of the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*.

Governor MARCY, in reply, informs him that the President has not been able to find upon what principles of right or even of equity the reclamation can be sustained, and in a long dispatch expounds to him the international law. Count SARTIGES acknowledges its receipt, and says he will not fail to send Governor MARCY's communication to the French Government. No response to the latter is embraced in the documents. Although the resolution calling for the information included any correspondence with Great Britain, none was transmitted to the Senate.

The time allowed was so short for copying Secretary CASS's letter accepting the resignation of Governor WALKER that several errors were unavoidably made in consequence. One sentence should read, "He, the President, never entertained nor expressed the opinion that the Convention were bound to submit any portion of the Constitution to the people except the question of Slavery, much less that the other portions of the Constitution would be invalid without such a submission."

### Senator Stuart's Speech on the Kansas Question—The Union's Attacks on Governor Walker—Senator Broderick's Debut—General Henningsen, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1857.

The debate on the Kansas question was admirably closed to-day by Senator STUART, of Michigan, who delivered the most thorough and effective speech which has yet been made on either side of it. Mr. DOUGLAS has only skirmished thus far, defining his position generally, and reserving his great effort until the other side shall have fairly and fully exposed their defences. Mr. STUART reviewed the history of affairs in Kansas, and especially presented the facts in connection with the Constitutional Convention, from its inception to its close, and from them demonstrated that the vast majority who are opposed to the Constitution passed by that body, and as those who oppose the establishment of Slavery in the new State, never have had anything like fair opportunity to give their views and wishes practical, effective expression—that by violence and fraud, *under the forms of law*, the people have been cheated out of the exercise of the right to settle their domestic institutions in their own way,—he maintained that the Convention was a fraud—that it had been fraudulent and oppressive in all its acts—that the people had resisted the fraud step by step to the last, but were overpowered, because the ingenuity with which the frauds were shrouded in the *forms* of law, had given the fraudulent minority the advantage.

The question now presented for consideration was whether Congress would consummate the fraud, and so become a party to it, thus leaving the people no resource but resistance by the sword. In glowing words of warning he exposed the fallacy of supposing that the Kansas trouble was to be localized by such a course on the part of Congress, and expressed his confident conviction that if it was persisted in, instead of confining the pending difficulties to Kansas the effect would be to light the torch of civil discord throughout the Union. The Senator's argument upon the legal and Constitutional aspects of the subject was also exceedingly able and lucid. This speech is destined to become a text-book for future campaigns.

The *Union* continues its attacks upon Governor WALKER, and tacitly accuses him of falsehood in denying what Mr. BUCHANAN in his message admits, that the Governor was instructed to secure a submission of the Lecompton Constitution to the people. These assaults can hardly prove of advantage to the Administration, and certainly will do Mr. WALKER no harm, unless the message is first expunged. But it is not a little remarkable that when the President admits that he gave Mr. WALKER general and "unqualified" instructions to procure the submission of the entire Constitution, he should have permitted Secret Agent MARTIN to go out to Kansas to induce the Convention to submit *only* the Slavery clause? Will it be denied that MARTIN was sent out for any such purpose? Will it be pretended that his course in following out his instructions was not approved? Scarcely; for after he returned and "reported progress," when the President became suddenly satisfied that the Constitution *with* the Pro-Slavery clause in it could not be carried through Congress, he sent for MARTIN late in the evening and started him immediately back to Kansas with Gen. DENVER and others, to induce the people to vote down the troublesome "domestic institution." This second commission, given to a man then and still a clerk in one of the Executive Departments at Washington, presents the best possible evidence that Mr. BUCHANAN approved his manner of fulfilling the first.

Mr. BRODERICK did not mince matters to-day when he made his *début* in the Senate. His remarks were exceedingly brief, but he boldly attacked the Lecompton fraud, and the Administration for sustaining it,—holding the President and his Cabinet responsible for having brought about the present deplorable condition of affairs in Kansas, after Gov. WALKER and Secretary STANTON had, with great difficulty, allayed the excitement existing there and put matters in shape to secure a peaceful and satisfactory settlement of the whole difficulty in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska act. The Senator from California did not say so, but he evidently referred to the successful efforts of secret agents, by which a majority of the Convention were induced to violate the pledges which Mr. WALKER had already obtained from them, to submit the entire Constitution.

General HENNINGSEN is still here. He expresses himself entirely in sympathy with General WALKER's present enterprise against Nicaragua, and is understood to be laboring to secure some relaxation of the vigilance of the Government against the departure of fillibusters from our shores. He publishes a letter, to-day, in an evening paper here, which, though not directed to that end, certainly shows that he is no less friendly to the fillibuster than he was when fighting his battles on the Isthmus.

The House of Representatives did themselves credit to-day by voting to exclude from the floor of the Hall the Diplomatic Corps, the Press, ex-members of Congress, and all—thus, in every point sustaining the views upon that subject which your correspondent has expressed. This step towards reform is a very long one, and now if we can only get two or three honest Committees of Investigation to follow up the work so inefficiently commenced during last session, it will not take men long to learn that it don't pay to go to Congress for the money which a member can make. When this point is reached, corrupt lobby members also will find Washington a poor field for their operations. Let us have the Committees, gentlemen. Speaker ORR, as "Judge Advocate," can furnish you an abundance of specifications upon which to commence operations.

The rumor of charges against Gen. CULLOM, in connection with the purchase of furniture for the new Representative Hall, cannot be true, as he had nothing whatever to do with that subject. Captain MEIGS, the Superintendent in charge of the construction of the Capitol-extension, provided this furniture, and paid the enormous sum of $90 each for the members desks, and $60 each for their chairs.

Yankee energy, independence and perseverance are sure to "crop out" whenever occasion presents itself. The *personnel* of our National Hotel, under its new *régime*, affords us a number of examples. Among the other innovations introdnced by the present proprietors are a dozen or more ruddy-cheeked intelligent boys, from New-England, who, having been excluded from the workshops, and factories, and country stores of the East, in consequence of the hard times, preferred employment as dining-room servants here to idleness at home. While studiously attentive and intelligently respectful, there is a manliness and independence of air about them which inspires respect in those whom they serve, and it must be confessed, as a conseqence, that no public dining-room was ever better served, or with less trouble and confusion. At first, the business comes a little awkward to these amateurs, who know much better how to construct a loom or forge a chain-cable; and thereby hangs a tale.

A friend, who, for convenience' sake, I will call Thomson, dined with us the other day, and soon had occasion to congratulate himself upon the prompt civility of his attendent. Espying an acquaintance seated at another table, he told John to carry his wine to him, with his compliments. John darted off, set the wine alongside the plate of the gentleman designated, and hurried back to his place. "Where's my wine?" said Thomson. "I carried it to the gentleman, as you requested, Sir," answered the boy. "Why didn't you bring it back?" inquired my friend, nervously. You didn't *tell* me to bring it back, Sir," replied John, beginning to doubt whether he hadn't committed a blunder. "But I told you to take it to the gentleman with Mr. Thomson's compliments!" "So I did, Sir; shall I get it again for you."

Thomson, who is the soul of good nature, has seen the world and appreciates a joke, began to understand his customer. Turning to him, he saw that he was more intelligent than experienced, and his curiosity found vent in the inquiry where the young man came from, how long he had been in a hotel, and what was his former business. John replied: "To tell you the truth, this is my first day, and I'd be *obleeged* to you to inform me if I've made any mistake. I am a machinist down in Boston—but as work was rather dull this Winter, I thought I'd come down here, try the hotel a spell, and see the sights." My friend was more than pleased and satisfied. "Go back," said he, "for my wine,—fill the gentleman's glass, presenting Mr. Thomson's compliments, then come and fill mine, and notice what we do." JOHN followed directions to the letter, watching both parties with intense interest as they went through the accustomed motions, and a gleam of intelligence lighting up his face clearly indicated that he had mastered the theory of the thing, at any rate. But Yankee thoroughness could scarcely be content with this. "Practice makes perfect," soliloquized JOHN; so he returned to Thomson's side at the first leisure moment, remarking: "I think I've got the hang of that thing now; *ain't there some other gentleman you'd like to have me carry your wine to?*" Thomson exploded instanter.

Governor SEWARD dispenses the elegant hospitality of his Washington mansion with as much tact as liberality. At the beginning of Congress it is his custom to give an entertainment for the purpose of bringing together the members from New-York, and making them acquainted with each other. These reunions are necessarily productive of much good, to say nothing of the pleasure they afford the participants. Last evening his house was thrown open for an occasion of this kind, at which only three or four gentlemen other than New-Yorkers were present. The evening passed delightfully,—and if the spirit of harmony and good feeling which marked the occasion is permitted to control the gentlemen assembled in their public intercourse, the New-York Delegation cannot fail to wield a decisive influence whenever the interests of their State are under consideration. Among the unofficial gentlemen present was Hon. JOHN S. PENDLETON, of Virginia.

S.

### Kansas Affairs—The Utah Question—Separate Army Appropriations, &c.

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.*

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The Cabinet this morning had an extraordinary session in reference to the present condition of Kansas affairs. I have not learned what was the result, if there was any at all. It is supposed that the Administration will wait, before taking any decided action, for the reports of its special agents, VAN VLIET and RUSSELL.

This, with the Utah question, absorbs almost the entire thoughts of the Administration. Dispatches have been received from the expedition against the Mormons, but the War Office seems indisposed to make public what it has learned.

It has been determined to submit in a separate bill, provision for the four additional regiments asked for by the President, and appropriations to carry on any offensive operation against the Mormons which may hereafter be demanded.

The survey of Arroyo de la Alameda ranch, in California, has reached the department for patenting. Protests have been entered against the survey, the parties heard by counsel, and the survey sustained by the Land Office; but an appeal having been taken, it is now pending before the appellate authorities.

It will be seen that the House has passed a resolution, to-day, for an investigation of Utah affairs. Mr. BERNHISEL, the delegate from that Territory will be called to make whatever of explanation he has to make before the Committee. It is certain that he will be compelled to make some explanation.

Capt. DU PONT, of the U. S. steam frigate *Minnesota*, reports his arrival with this ship at Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 7th of September, after a passage of sixty-seven days from Norfolk. The winds were singularly adverse, and but for the remarkable sailing qualities of the ship, the passage could not have been accomplished in that time. Towards the close of the run, a few days of fair winds afforded the only opportunity of testing the speed of the ship in the higher rates of sailing, and she reached sixteen knots under sail alone. Her other qualities show her to be a superior ship.

The general health on board was good. Captain DUPONT reports unfavorably upon the employment of landsmen taken from large cities in ships-of-war, as they prove vicious and worthless. The *Minnesota* was to leave for New Bay, Straits of Sunda, on or about the 21st instant.

Captain KELLY, of the United States frigate *Saranac*, reports his arrival at the Island of Barbadoes, on the 6th of December, and after an exceedingly tempestuous passage of fourteen days from Cape Henry. On the 27th of November the *Saranac* encountered a severe hurricane, which continued until the 1st of December. The ship behaved remarkably well. The next stopping place of the *Saranac*, to coal and water, would be at Bahia, and from thence to Rio Janeiro.

X. Y.

### United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

No. 46 of the December Term of 1856.—Augustus Hemmenway, claimant of ship *Independence*, *vs.* W. B. Fisher. Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, overruling the motion for damages.

No. 1—White, Stevens & Co. *vs.* Paschal Rose's administrators.—The judgment of the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Louisiana, was affirmed with costs.

No. 222—The United States *vs.* James Noe.—On motion, the case was docketed and dismissed.

Adjourned till Tuesday next.

### The Georgia Bank Suspensions.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

On Tuesday night the Governor vetoed the bill for the legalization of the suspension of specie payment by the Banks. The Legislature has since passed the bill over the veto by a two-thirds vote.

### The Sandy Hook Telegraph Down.

THE HIGHLANDS, Thursday, Dec. 24—8 P. M.

The wire which crosses Shrewsbury River, between here and Sandy Hook, broke this afternoon, and, though efforts have been made to repair the damage, the wire could not be got up to-night. The line will probably be in working order to the Hook by 9 A. M. to-morrow.

### Election Riot in Canada.

TORONTO, Thursday, Dec. 24.

A serious affray occured at the election in Fergus to-day in which a man named FARRELL was shot and instantly killed, and another named O'CALLAGHAN, stabbed.

### From Boston.

INDICTMENT FOR MURDER—CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

The Grand Jury, it is reported, have found a bill of indictment against JOHN JOYCE for the murder of Policeman HODSON. JOYCE is in custody.

The Governor has ordered an election in the Seventh District for Member of Congress in place of Hon. N. P. BANKS, on the 7th day of January.

### The Steamship Anglo-Saxon for Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Dec. 24.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, one of the fast screw-boats of the Quebec Line, will leave this port for Liverpool direct at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Merchants wishing to communicate with their correspondents in Europe can do so as late as 12 o'clock on Saturday, by leaving their dispatches at No. 21 Wall-street, New-York. The *Anglo-Saxon* is expected to make the passage to Liverpool in about eleven or twelve days.

### Locomotive Explosion.

SANDUSKY, Thursday, Dec. 24.

A locomotive attached to a freight train on the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad, which left here this morning, exploded near Monroeville Station, injuring only the engineer and fireman, the latter seriously.

### Marine Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 24.

The schooner *M. J. Loman*, bound from Virginia for New-York, with a cargo of wood, has gone ashore at Cape May, and bilged. The *M. J. L.* was built at Mays Landing, N. J., in 1848, 168 tons, rate 2½, and valued at about $3,500.

### Amusements for Christmas.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be a day performance of "Norma" at this establishment, commencing at 1 o'clock. Some of the principal artists of the Academy are in the cast. In the evening there will be a grand Oratorio performance of the "Messiah," in which Mme. LA GRANGE, Miss MILNER, Mme. CARADORI, Herr FORMES, Mr. PERRING and other great artists, supported by a chorus of three hundred, and an orchestra of sixty will perform. Both entertainments are excellent and worthy of patronage.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—At this house there will be two equestrian and zoological performances. The company is a strong one, and some of the riders are the most daring and talented in the world. A remarkably intelligent elephant is also a feature of the entertainment. For a comfortable and meritorious circus performance the Broadway is the house.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The drama of "The Poor of New-York," with its local scenery, exciting tableaux and admirable acting, is so attractive that the manager has not thought it prudent to change the bill. There will be two performances to-day, and our country friends who would know what good acting is, will be amply repaid by visiting this widely celebrated house.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. CHAS. MATTHEWS, one of the best light comedians in the world, is the special attraction. He is supported by Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. BURTON and other members of the company. A tremendous bill is offered to-night: "He would be an Actor," the "Great Gun Trick," "You're Another," and "The Siamese Twins."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—A new fairy comic pantomime called "The Golden Egg" will be produced by the RAVELS to-night. These artists are the most celebrated in America, and whatever they do is sure to be done well. To-morrow there will be an afternoon performance, commencing at 2 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A new comic pantomime, called "Harlequin Blue Beard," was produced at this theatre last night, and will of course be the attraction during the holidays. The old nursery legend furnishes the story of the piece until the transformation, when of course it lapses into temporalities. "Harlequin Blue Beard" is built on the English model, but the introduction is more fragmentary and less romantic than is necessary. It has been placed on the stage with evident care, some of the scenery, masks, tableaux, and costumes, being good and funny. But the machinery did not work well last night, and the performance altogether scarcely reached the dignity of a rehearsal. Few people can imagine the immense cost and labor of producing a pantomime, but those who have an inkling of these things can easily overlook the defects of a first night. When things fall into their proper shapes, and move with a sufficient degree of rapidity, this pantomime will, we think, become a favorite with the youngsters, who are the best judges of its merits. Some spirited music has been arranged by Mr. BAKER, and his excellent little orchestra executed it with fire and effect. There will be two performances at Miss KEENE's theatre to-day.

BOWERY THEATRE.—An excellent Equestrian Company is at this house, and our friends on the Eastern side of the City cannot make a better choice. The horses are splendid, and the riding bold and clever.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The performances at this house are too numerous to mention. It is safe to calculate that at any hour of the day something is going to commence. The dramatic performances are good, and some seasonable novelties have long been in preparation. Of other attractions there is no end.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Two performances will take place here. "The Golden Farmer," the pantomime of "Boreas," and "Brian Borolhme," are on the bill. The National is a well-conducted and excellent theatre.

EMPIRE HALL.—An admirable panorama of the Arctic Explorations of the lamented KANE is on exhibition here, and will be shown at 3 o'clock and in the evening. The story which it illustrates is one of the most touching and beautiful ever made known to the world. This exhibition is admirable, not only for its pictorial excellence, but for the very able and instructive lecture which is delivered by Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR,—a gentleman who is fully alive to all the poetic requirements of his subject.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—This celebrated band of black minstrels is at its old quarters, and twice today an admirable entertainment may be enjoyed by those who are fond of fun and music judiciously blended.

THE MESSIAH.—From J. A. NOVELLO, No. 389 Broadway, (Mr. WEBB, agent,) we have received an admirable copy of this great work. It is their ordinary edition, and a master-work of neat and accurate publishing. Every amateur ought to possess this cheap yet valuable addition to his library. For sale at the Academy to-night.

### Christmas Trees and Christmas Boxes—Santa Claus Without his Furs.

If we may believe the Almanac, yesterday was the day before Christmas, the time of preparation for the festival of the Church, and for the festivities of the season at home—when in England, minstrels, or "waits," as they are called, arouse sleepers from their dreams about the hour of midnight, chanting birth-strains in praise of that advent which gives its name to the day—when in Germany and in America, in the Northern and Eastern States at least, Santa Claus pays delicious visits to young children, depositing his gifts in stockings. Why that old gentleman is partial to hosiery, we have never determined, unless he accepts the fairy philosophy, which, according to Bishop CORBET, does not admit of "sixpences in the shoe" to maids who wear unmended stockings. The hose or half-hose, woollen or cotton, could not contain Santa Claus' gifts, if there were a hole in the heel large enough to let a potato through. Hence we conjecture Santa Claus has chosen a stocking purse.

—Or, a little girl (her chubby face is blooming with the roses of four Summers) suggests, at our elbow Santa Claus chooses a long stocking purse, because he loves young children so well, and desires to fill the purse full to overflowing—a deep purse, that will hold all that even a little girl or a lesser boy can desire. The question, doubtless, is an important one, but pending its decision, it is an indisputable fact that the good St. Nicholas deposits his gifts in stockings.

— Or, hangs them on the Christmas trees, urges the same chubby-faced little lady. As if she were a disputant of the schools, and was bound to object *seriatim* to all our positions.

Christmas trees, or, stockings, Santa Claus was making preparations yesterday for thousands—tens of thousands of visits last night, in the weird hours of deep sleep. We saw his emissaries (angels, suggests the little girl) out in Broadway, the whole day through, and quite late into the night. Crossing over to Brooklyn, we found them in Fulton-street,—dropping across to Jersey City, we saw them there. And we kenw that they were in the principal street of all cities, whether the Good Children's genius is known by the name of Santa Claus, or by some other name,—choosing gifts for the long stockings, and giving to the festival of the Saviour's birth a hallowed memory for the least prattling babe, to remain with him all his life among his most cherished associations.

The weather certainly was wonderful. Christmas and no frost! Christmas and no snow! Christmas and the Hudson open to Albany! Christmas and overcoats superfluous! We have the best authority for stating that Santa Claus, in paying his annual visit last night, did so without his furs. He shook no icicle from his beard. He did not come in a sleigh—not a bell jingled. He did not come skating. He arrived in an Autumn costume, and halted at intervals to wipe the perspiration from his brows.

And how merry his face was, notwithstanding the hard times! "Hard times," he said, in an incredulous tone; "if the times have been hard, let us forget them, for just two or three days, and so assist to drive dull care away for the remainder of the year at least. Let us try a spell of good cheer, and see if we shan't be the richer for it. Don't talk to me of hard times."

It was good to see how the influence of his radiant and hilarious disposition operated on the community. Fathers of families left their homes yesterday morning with pockets so tightly buttoned up that you would have thought a five-cent piece would never have made its way into them, much less get out of them, by any contrivance. And when they walked down Broadway, and saw the Christmas trees, and the *bon bons*, and the toys, and the gift-books, and the jewelry, and the thousand and one temptations thrust under their very noses by designing tradesmen, they buttoned themselves up in imagination still closer than ever, whistled to keep their courage of resistance to the birdlime extremity of a sticking point, and vowed that in the present depression of the money market, nothing should seduce them to superfluous outlay, even of one dollar. How was it—how *did* it happen—that in their offices, at their hasty lunch in the restaurant, in the shadow of the Exchange, at the broker's office, and especially when the bell of Trinity tolled the hour for commencing the service for the Sabbath School celebration of the Christmas Festival, (with a Christmas tree inside the Church, its branches breaking down with gifts for two hundred and fifty children,) how was it, dear Santa Claus, of blessed memory, that they felt the iron of their resolution melting as in a seven-fold heated furnace—how was it that as they returned home last evening, their own childhood returned to them, and they halted at this window and dallied at that till finally, with arms and pockets loaded, they reached home and deposited in some bye-way closet a rare load of blissful surprises, when the children search the deep, long stocking which Santa Claus has filled?

Turkeys! What of them? Santa Claus, it is understood, dines on the cheapest fare. Yet are there not widgeons and grouse? Who disdains teal, black duck or canvass-backs? Who would be such a gosling as to despise a goose? Of Christmas dainties, yesterday, what shall we say? Prices we care nothing about. Just to laugh down hard times, to pooh-pooh them, and dispel them as the veriest nightmare phantasma that ever haunted a nation, let us keep this Christmas, and see that our families keep it, and see, too, that the poor keep it—as far as we can help them to do so—as it has rarely been kept before. The philosophy of getting rid of evils, says DEMOCRITUS, is to laugh them down. Santa Claus protests that he does not believe in them, for he has never had more friends and expectant visitors than in the present Christmas season of this present year of grace; and he adds that one good sigh, which the poor will be foremost to appreciate, is that, in the dispensation of Providence, he has to cast aside his ancient robes of buffalo and bear-skin.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.—One of the most beautiful features in our present charities is the effort of taking homeless and friendless children and finding for them foster-parents. In this work the American Female Guardian Society, having under their charge the Home of the Friendless, are extensively engaged. Hundreds every year are thus provided for by this society. A day or two since two omnibus loads started from the Home in charge of a lady; in this company, beside several women who had homes secured for them by the Society in the country, were a most beautiful group of children, several of them babies, one sweet, rosy-cheeked little girl going out to fill an order which was received by telegraph just before the hour fixed for the company to start. Our readers will thank us for reminding them that the ladies will be happy to see them at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East Twenty-Ninth-street, and enjoy the luxury to be derived from witnessing the happiness of the children in plucking the gifts from their Christmas tree.

☞ The sixth anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society, connected with the North Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. HATFIELD'S,) corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-first-street, is to be held on this morning at 10½ o'clock. This Sabbath School has about 700 members enrolled, with an attendance of about 530 on each Sabbath. The place has become so strait that additional accommodations have been secured in Thirty-seventh-street, near Tenth-avenue, where a Mission School is to be forthwith organized. Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER will make on the occasion of the anniversary (Friday, the 25th) an address.

☞ The boys on Randall's Island, without any expense to the City, have handsomely dressed their dining-room with greens found on the Island, and with banners of their own make. They will have to-day, an exhibition in their play-room, consisting of speeches and dialogues appropriate to the occasion. President GUNTHER will preside; some of the other Governors, also, will be present. At the close of the exercises the children will march to the dining-room and partake of a good dinner, provided by their friends.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—Christmas services at the Five Points House of Industry will commence at 1½ o'clock, P. M., in the chapel of the Institution; after which the children will partake of the sumptuous dinner provided for them by the Church of the Ascension in this City. They will then return to the chapel, where addresses will be delivered by Rev. T. L. CUYLER and others, and the presents furnished for the occasion distributed to the children.

The friends of the Institution are invited to attend.

☞ Mr. DINSMORE has issued a very beautiful sheet, called the the *Newsboy's Pictorial*, the profits from which will be given to the Children's Aid Society.

It is a Christmas paper, and will be sold over the City by the Newsboys.

### Festival at the Packer Institute.

The members of the Collegiate Class of the Packer Institute, in Joraleman-street, entertained their friends on Wednesday evening, by a very novel exhibition in the chapel of their institution. The Collegiate Class corresponds with the senior class of a male college, and is composed of girls that may be termed "grown up." Invitations had been issued to the friends of the institution to attend a "social entertainment," the precise nature of which was not known. At an early hour in the evening, a large company assembled, and the entertainment commenced in the Chapel, which is a very fine hall, a little after 7 o'clock. The entertainment was in the nature of charades, but each performance was a monologue. The young lady who impersonated a character read a passage of poetry, her dress being in accordance either with the name of the author or the subject of the poem. Thus a very tall young lady recited some verses which were immediately recognized as belonging to LONGFELLOW. Another young lady wore the habit of a venerable old salt, and the poem she recited was discovered to be the "Ancient Mariner," and so on. The recitation caused great merriment, and the audience were delighted at the ingenuity of the young ladies, their papas and mammas being by no means the least pleased. Yesterday morning the performances were repeated for the edification and amusement of the younger classes, who were not permitted to be present the night before; and after the charades the contents of a mammoth Christmas tree, which had been set up under the superintendence of Mr. CRITTENDEN, the Principal of the Institute, and the teachers, were distributed among the juvenile scholars. There will be a vacation at the Institute during the holidays.

REOPENING OF WARD SCHOOL NO. 31.—Thursday was an occasion of unusual interest to the citizens of the Seventh Ward, on account of the reopening of Public School No. 31, located at No. 200 Monroe-street, JOHN J. ANDERSON, Principal. The building having been entirely rebuilt, and furnished with every convenience for educational purposes, the day was set apart to appropriate exercises, by way of its dedication. The children were arrayed in holiday attire, and took a deep interest in the exercises. The citizens of the Ward were present in strong force, particularly in the evening, to hear the reports of the building and other committees, and to listen to the speeches and singing. The bright eyes and happy voices of the pupils, made the occasion a most pleasant one to the parents.

The singing, under the direction of Mr. G. W. PITIT, was very creditable, and was a prominent feature of the exercises. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. SAMUEL OSGOOD, RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., Mr. ANDERSON, Principal, ABRAHAM DENIKE, Esq., the Assistant Superintendent, Dr. SNODGRASS, and others.

The Report of the Committee on Building and Repairs was made by Hon. WM. M. TWEED. The following is the report:

WARD SCHOOL NO. 31, (ORIGINALLY NO. 16.)

Cost of site $6,000; dimensions of the site, 70 feet 9 inches on Monroe-street, by 97 feet 2 inches deep. The site was purchased and the building was erected in 1843. The building was three stories high, 40 feet wide, and 85 feet deep. The total original cost of the building, was $13,000; furniture, $432 62; site, $6,000. Total original cost of site, building and furniture, $19,432 62. The school was organized May 1, 1844.

Names of the School officers under whose supervision the school-house was erected:

*Commissioners*—John J. Cisco, Bartlett Smith.
*Inspectors*—William C. Betts, Allan M. Sniffen.
*Trustees*—Cornelius Reilly, Adam P. Pentz, Gabriel W. Coit, Stephen Hyatt, Abraham Meserole.

### Sea and Ship News.

ALLEGED MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON BOARD A BOSTON SHIP.—The Glasgow mail furnishes the following narrative of brutality towards seamen on board the Boston ship *Ophelia*, while lying in that port:

"The ship *Ophelia*, of Boston, BARKER, was lying at anchor, having come down the river from Glasgow, preparatory to setting out for New-Orleans. The master was in Glasgow, and the ship in charge of CHARLES H. SAWYER and BENJAMIN LEWIS—both men of 27 years of age, and Americans—first and second mates. About 10 o'clock on Friday morning, some of the seamen went on board—among others, a young man named LOVELL, belonging to Newry, Ireland. Scarcely had he got on deck, when LEWIS, the second mate, struck him with his fist a most savage blow on the face, which felled him to the deck, and the blood flowed from his eyes. He got up and went into the forecastle, where was DANIEL FRAZER, a young man belonging to Rothesay, in Bute. The two mates entered the forecastle, and quarreled with FRAZER, whom they ordered on deck. Both the mates set upon him, dragged him out of the forecastle, and along the deck as far as the booby hatch, when LEWIS, the second mate, struck him a tremendous blow on the forehead with his fist, on which he had a dangerous weapon called a "knuckle-duster," which is of iron, and fits closely on to the shut fist, which blow cut open FRASER's forehead and felled him to the ground. While lying on the deck, the two mates set to kicking him. The poor fellow jumped deliberately into the river, in order to escape from his brutal assailants. The steam-tug *Sir William Wallace* succeeded in picking him up, in a very exhausted state, from the treatment he had received, and the effects of swimming with his clothes on, the blood still streaming from his wound. The tug went alongside of the *Ophelia*, where the two mates of the ship hauled FRASER on board their vessel. Before the tug left, the mate told FRASER to go forward, take off his wet clothes, and get his wounds dressed and go to bed, and there would be no more said about it, and FRASER did so. He scarcely, however, was a half hour in his berth, when SAWYER (the mate) came to his door, and quietly told him he wanted to see him in his (the mate's) state-room to examine his wounds. FRASER got up and followed the mate. Some of the crew followed FRASER, but were stopped by the second mate, holding out a six-barrelled Colt's revolver, and said that FRASER was put in irons, and that if any man of them attempted to assist FRASER he would shoot him. FRASER suddenly made a rush out of the cabin, and a pistol was fired, as it appeared, at EDWARD FREEMAN, who had said something disapproving. The shot did not take effect. FRASER sprang into the main rigging, and was about to jump a second time into the sea, when the first mate called out "Shoot that man!" LEWIS levelled the pistol, when one of the crew suddenly pulled down his arm. A number of the crew then made a common cause with FRASER, and immediately hoisted a blue shirt on the fore lift, as a signal to H. M. ship *Wellington* that some of the crew wanted to volunteer, as the best means of getting quit of their engagement to sail in the *Ophelia*. The *Wellington* paid no attention to the signal. In the afternoon, FRASER and FREEMAN got on shore, and a warrant having been obtained, the first and second mates were apprehended. The officers also found the revolver on board fully loaded to the muzzle with ball and cartridge, and capped, and all ready for action. LOVELL, the first man who was struck, has entered on board the *Athole*; and seven others of the crew have refused to go with the ship after what they experienced on Friday. The two mates are in prison, awaiting the result of an investigation.

CRUELTY TO SEAMEN.—In the case of Captain ELISHA HULL and his mate, WILLIAM CHAPPELL, of the whale ship *Catharine*, reported yesterday, the United States Commissioner at Hartford, Ct., decided that on every count brought against Captain HULL, except the leaving ashore of one of the sailors, there was "probable proof" sufficient to hold him for trial before the higher Court. The Commissioner fixed the bond at $4,000, and required an additional surety to justify in that sum. CHARLES HULL, Esq., of Lebanon, brother of the Captain, gave the bond. Mr. CHAPPELL was released on his own bond for [illegible] to appear at the same time. The trial will be before the United States District Court, which sits at New-Haven on the 4th Tuesday of February next.

BOAT RUN DOWN IN THE EAST RIVER.—Two men in a row-boat, going from the Navy Yard to the foot of Grand-street, between which places they ply for the convenience of the employes of the Navy Yard, when near the New York shore, were struck by the paddle-wheel of the tow-boat *O. M. Putnam* and their boat capsized. One of the men (JAS. MILLER) owned the boat; his companion, whose name was not known, was somewhat injured. They were both picked up.

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF STEAMBOAT LANDINGS.—The Committee to whom the Board of Councilmen referred the Board of Aldermen's resolution to remove the steamboat landings above Canal and Grand streets, met yesterday to hear the arguments of parties interested. Mr. BORDEN, Mr. NEWTON, Mr. HORACE WALDO and Judge VANDERPOOL spoke against the removal, and no one spoke in favor of it. Mr. NEWTON, owner of the People's Line, asked if the Corporation did not have piers and slips which were leased to parties, and also what damages these parties could recover in case they were driven away by the passage of the ordinance in contemplation. He also wished to know if the plan embraced all boats on the East River below Grand-street, such as the ferry-boats from Long Island, Brooklyn and Williamsburg. There were about forty large boats navigable by steam in the North River, not enumerated in the Aldermen's ordinance, which would undoubtedly have to go above Canal-street. The boats plying to small ports up the river, the Hoboken ferry-boats, and a great number of tugs and barges would also have to be removed. Mr. NEWTON did not understand how all these boats could get accommodation above the line suggested in the Aldermen's report. Mr. WALDO submitted some arguments showing why the mercantile interest was opposed to the change. If the steamboats were removed up town, merchants down town could not afford to pay the extra expense of cartage—and goods which are now sent to this City from Eastern manufactories for distribution over the country would no longer pass through the City, but would be sent directly to the places where the goods were to be sold, thus depriving the City of a great amount of trade which it now enjoys. Mr. WALDO also alluded to the extra trouble and expense which would be occasioned in the delivery of cotton at this point—one thousand bales of which were often received daily.

The Committee adjourned to 2 P. M. on Monday next.

### The Reported Suicide—Coroner's Inquest and Verdict.

Mrs. LUCY A. MYERS died suddenly on Tuesday, at her residence, No. 16 Cottage-place, and, from the circumstances attending her death, it was believed that she committed suicide. The fact of the death was published in Tuesday's TIMES, but the name was wrongly reported as Mrs. EVANS. Yesterday Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body. The medical testimony showed conclusively that death was caused by taking arsenic, but, as arsenic was found in the room of the deceased in a paper, labelled "Sub-nitrate of bismuth," it is supposed possible that the deceased may have taken it by mistake, supposing she was taking the medicine indicated by the label. On the other hand, it was proven by the daughter and other friends of the deceased that she had frequently expressed a desire to have her earthly existence terminated, and had on several occasions threatened her life. She had attended Spiritual circles, and consulted clairvoyants, and the effect upon her mental organization was shown to be plainly marked. The following is the evidence taken before the Coroner:

*Charles P. Evans*, first sworn, testified that he was the son-in-law of the deceased; she resided in his house, at No. 16 Cottage-place; he had known the deceased fifteen years; during the last eight years she had lived with him most of the time, and for the last two years she had lived with him constantly; she had been in delicate health for three years, suffering mainly from nervous prostration. He had heard her express a desire to die, but had never heard her threaten to take her own life. A little over two years ago she attended some spiritual circles in Morrisania, at her brother's. They produced a very marked and exciting effect upon her. In Providence, R. I., she attempted to take her life by swallowing laudanum. Various physicians had attended her, the last one being Dr. KEITH, who attempted to cure her by electricity. The last he saw of the deceased alive, was Monday morning; she complained of being unwell in the night, but seemed to be in good spirits.

*Esther Evans*, wife of the previous witness and daughter of the deceased, stated that her husband left the house on Monday; her mother complained of feeling very unwell. About 1 o'clock she left to call on Dr. KEITH, who was attending upon her, and shortly afterwards returned with the Doctor in his carriage; after her return she lay down on the sofa, and conversed quite cheerfully with a lady friend who called to see her; she said, however, that she was suffering a good deal from sickness, and did not believe she should live through the night; as she had frequently made the same remark before she paid but little attention to it; some time afterwards she went to her room and lay down; while lying in bed she asked her if she believed it was wrong to take poison; she told her it would most assuredly be wrong; upon which her mother said, "that medicine Dr. Keith is giving me is killing me;" she sent for Dr. Forrester, and the Doctor asked her mother if she had taken anything, and she said she had only taken some peppermint.

Dr. FORRESTER, of No. 202 Bleecker street, stated that the deceased was formerly a patient of his; she went to Providence, R. I., and since then he had not attended upon her; he treated her for sympathetic disease and vacillating mind; he called upon her last Monday, previous to her death, and found her in a dying condition.

Dr. A. K. GARDNER, of No. 141 East Fourteenth-street, testified that the deceased consulted him about a year and a half ago as to the state of her health; she complained of mental disturbance, and said it was occasioned by her visiting the spirit rappers; since she had visited the rappers she said she had felt rappings upon various parts of her person; she had a gastric difficulty, and he prescribed sub-nitrate of bismuth; he believed that she was laboring under a delusion; on one occasion he gave her some medicine, with instructions to take a teaspoonful at a time, instead of which, she took it all at one dose; he was present at the *post-mortem* examination of the body made by Dr. FINNELL; there was arsenic in the stomach, and he had no doubt but that the arsenic caused her death.

EDWARD FOSS, clerk of the drug-store of Mr. JOURNERVILLE, in Bleecker-street, testified that he had not sold any bismuth to the deceased, and labeled it arsenic.

Dr. KEITH, of No. 590 Houston-street, stated that two months ago the deceased called on him to receive treatment by electricity: she told him that the medicines she had taken for three years had done her no good; he prescribed for her black root and prickly ash, in the form of a liquid; the deceased said the medicine acted as an aperient, and he gave her a medicine as a substitute; he told Dr. ROTTON, who recommended her to him, of the material he was using, and the Doctor approved of it; the deceased told him she had been very much influenced by spiritualism, and deplored the influence to which she had been subjected; she attributed all her physical troubles to spiritualism.

Dr. WILLARD PARKER, of No. 37 East Twelfth-street, testified that he had known the deceased about fifteen years; some three years ago she called at his office and complained of extreme suffering from nervous disease. He examined her but found no organic disease; it was his opinion that she was laboring under some form of insanity and great mental distress.

Dr. THOS. C. FINNELL stated that he made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, assisted by Drs. ROTTON and GARDNER. The examination was made twenty hours after death; all the internal organs were healthy, except the stomach and intestines; half a teaspoonful of arsenic was found in the stomach: a paper was found in her bedroom, labeled "Bismuth," which contained arsenic.

*Dr. Rotton*, of No. 170 East Eighteenth-street, said that the deceased called on clairvoyants; he was doctoring her at the time, and the visits made her much worse.

*Dr. Gardner*, recalled, said that, on Tuesday a week ago, he saw the deceased, and she asked him how much arsenic it would take to kill her; he told her not to take any, as it would certainly kill her, and make her death very painful; she said she did not mind the pain, as it would soon be over.

On the completion of the evidence the case was given to the Jury, who after a brief deliberation rendered the following verdict: "That LUCY A. MYERS, the deceased, came to her death by the effects of arsenic taken while laboring under an unsound condition of mind. Further, we are of the opinion that this condition was aggravated by impressions received while attending Spiritual Meetings some two years ago, and having recently visited clairvoyants."

The deceased was 46 years of age, and a native of New-York.

### Who is Monsieur Gabriel G. Fleuret?

*From the Richmond South.*

We are informed that a person of this name has been appointed Consul to Bordeaux, in France, one of the most desirable Consulates in Europe.

It is said that his peculiar qualification consists in his being an *attaché* to the family of that notorious individual of the New-York *Herald*, designated by *Blackwood* as the "Jack Ketch of Editors," and that the name of an Ex-Senator from New-York—an Ex-Senator who never saw or even heard of him until he was approached upon the subject by BENNETT or some one of his minions—was employed to secure his appointment.

We trust the President, for the reputation of the country, will at once revoke this appointment. If he does not, then we call upon the Senate to institute a searching investigation into *all* the facts of the case.

Let it require unquestionable testimony as to the American citizenship of this Monsieur FLEURET. What was his management of a little insignificant Consulate in the West Indies a few years ago? Whether he has not been since an itinerant showmaster in France? What has been his avocation? What are his relations with the Bennett family, at home and abroad?

## NEW BOOKS.

Our notice of APPLETON'S *New American Cyclopædia*, published in the TIMES of yesterday, may have conveyed the idea that it was merely or mainly a compilation from other works of a similar kind. This is not the case. On the contrary, it is entirely original, every article in it having been expressly written for its pages, under the direct and immediate supervision of its editors. It embraces, moreover, very many topics never before discussed in any Cyclopædia ever published, and has been very carefully and skilfully adapted to the wants and convenience of American readers.

There is no sex in authorship, or at least there ought not to be, and it is not, therefore, on the gallant principle of *place aux dames* that we pay our first respects to Mrs. HORACE MANN'S little volume, but because the subject of it is one of primary importance; though, as we have had occasion heretofore to remark, women have never excelled in treating of it, it is one peculiarly within the scope, not only of their genius, but of their absolute duties. Every woman, of whatever degree, ought to be a good cook; she ought to be able to prepare wholesome and agreeable food for her husband and children, whether her circumstances compel her to the necessity of attending personally to her own *ménage* or not. Cooking ought to be considered the primary obligation in a woman's accomplishments, and music and embroidery should be regarded as secondary considerations, and, until this state of things shall be brought about, the moral universe can never be regarded as being perfectly in accord with the divinity of nature. Suffering will continue to be the badge of civilization while womanhood is not accounted in its proper sphere in the kitchen.

Mrs. HORACE MANN, we are most happy to perceive, coincides in this view of the subject, and the title which she has prefixed to her volume explains the whole of her system. She calls her book *Christianity in the Kitchen*, with a sub title which, after that expressive one, was not needed—*A Physiological Cook Book*. In her preface Mrs. MANN propounds some very sensible and scientific dietetic theories, which we would be glad to copy if we could find room for them, but, as her book is an inexpensive one, we would advise every mother or housekeeper to provide herself with a copy, and by no means to neglect reading every line of the preface. We only wish that Mrs. MANN had omitted the inevitable experiments of Dr. BEAUMONT with the gastric fluid of that unhappy Canadian, for they have not only been repeated *ad nauseum*, but we question whether they can safely be relied upon. We think that Mrs. MANN makes a scientific mistake in recommending milk as an article of wholesome food for persons who have masticating organs. But this is a question for scientific solution, and we are not prepared to dispute the point with her. Mrs. MANN'S receipts are all of a very plain and practical nature, and accompanied by explanations, quoted from high authorities, on the nature of the ingredients which she recommends. Regarding it as one of the first of Christian duties to preserve the health of the body, she very properly entitles her receipt-book *Christianity in the Kitchen*, and all through she preserves the same high moral tone, and reasons upon the subject of pies with a feeling of piety, and puts philosophy into her puddings. This admirable book is published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston.

The soul that hungers and thirsts for the sublime in literature and the beautiful in art will be satisfied with *The Book of Job*, illustrated with fifty engravings, from drawings by JOHN GILBERT. Added to this beautiful volume are Explanatory Notes and Poetical Parallels, by JAMES HAMILTON, D. D. Though they are added to the sublime poem, they only encumber it, without in any manner increasing the value of the volume, and most readers will wish they had been omitted. The illustrations are all by JOHN GILBERT, and, with one exception, they are worthy of their divine subject. The exception we allude to is a view of the sea shore, and, from the inaccuracies of the drawing of the surf, we should say that the artist had never made marine views a study. The type and paper are of the finest quality, and the wood-cuts are printed with exquisite beauty. The binding is of the new gilt embossing, of a most lovely design. Altogether, it is an exquisitely beautiful book. The American publishers are CARTER & BROS., of Broadway, but the work was printed in Edinburg.

A very dainty little volume entitld *Husband versus Wife*, quaintly and beautifully printed, and illustrated by wood cuts from designs by HOPPIN, has been published by RUDD & CARLETON. *Husband versus Wife* is a poem in the Ingoldsby Legend style, introduced by an apologue very happily parodying LEIGH HUNT'S famous little oriental poem of *Abon Ben Hamet*, and concluding with a parody on EMERSON'S *Brahma*. The story of the poem is a very naturally told tiff between Mr. and Mrs. Dolt, and their reconciliation, closing, of course, with a becoming moral. We hardly know which most to admire of the triple beauties of this volume, whether the poem, the printing, or the designs by HOPPIN, all are so admirable.

We have from C. S. FRANCIS a small volume of poems by Mrs. LOUISA H. NICHOLS, who dedicates her largest poem, entitled "Eve," to Queen VICTORIA. We are not familiar with the name or productions of Mrs. NICHOLS, yet she must have been a long time one of our poetesses, for one of her poems was addressed to Gen. JACKSON on his visit to New-Orleans thirty years ago. Mrs. NICHOLS verses are full of patriotic enthusiasm and imbued with the purest moral sentiments. The volume is inscribed to FRANCIS R. TILLOU by the authoress's children.

*Lucy Howard's Journal*, is the title of a new work by Mrs. L. H. SIGOURNEY, published by HARPER & BROTHERS, which is so naturally and pleasantly written that it will not fail to become immediately popular among American women, whose common lot is so clearly mirrored in its pages. It professes to be the journal of a school girl, living in New-England, commenced in 1810 and concluding in the year 1822. During those twelve years she goes through the experiences of thousands of New-England women. She marries, goes West with her husband, loses her first child, and assists, as many others have done, in clearing the wilderness, and introducing Christian arts and the refinements of civilization among the rude pioneers and untutored natives among whom her lot is cast. The tone of the book is serious, yet the style is genial and gossipping.

E. GOODRICH SMITH, of the District of Columbia, has rendered a not unimportant service to American readers by the publication of his translation of MAX UHLEMANN'S *Three Days in Memphis; or, Sketches of the Public and Private Life of the Old Egyptians.* The writings of LEPSIUS are probably better known in this country than those of his antagonists in Egyptological science, SEYFFARTH and UHLEMANN. LEPSIUS and SEYFFARTH are the heads of the two opposing schools the former being adverse to the authenticity of scriptural writings, and the latter in their favor. UHLEMANN is not a disciple of either, but maintains a third or neutral ground between the two, with a leaning towards SEYFFARTH. The *Three Days in Memphis* is simply a vision of the old city in its days of splendor, and when its streets were crowded with the teeming population of Egypt. But, though professing to be a dream, it is not at all dreamy or capricious, and the author has only adopted this method of displaying his knowledge of Egyptian antiquities.

*Salt Water; or, the Sea-Life and Adventures of Neil D'Arcy, the Midshipman*, by WILLIAM H. KINGSTON, is a very pleasant narrative of sea adventures for boys. It is well illustrated with wood cuts, and published by C. S. FRANCIS & Co.

The Fifth Volume of Dr. OLSHAUSEN'S *Biblical Commentary on the New Testament*, translated from the German by Dr. KENDRICK, has been published by SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co.

*Abbott's Admiralty Reports.* Vol. I. (BETTS, Judge.) Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. This is a volume of the Admiralty Decisions of Hon. J. R. BETTS, in the United States District Court, held in this City. It is a continuation of the reports commenced by BLATCHFORD & HOWLAND, and continued by OLCOTT, and embraces the admiralty decisions of Judge BETTS, from the commencement of 1847 to the end of 1850.

From EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER we have, elegantly bound and illustrated, *St. John's Manual, a Guide to the Public Worship and Services of the Catholic Church, and a Collection of Devotions for the Private Use of the Faithful.*

*Portraits of My Married Friends, or, A Peep into Hymen's Kingdom*, by Uncle Ben, is the title of a volume of well-illustrated sketches, published by APPLETON & Co. The idea of a bachelor sketching the married life of his acquaintances, from his point of view, is a very good one, and Uncle Ben has acquitted himself of the task with a good deal of cleverness. The scenery is all laid about home, and the style is pleasant and genial.

From the same publishers we have two handsome volumes entitled, *The Queens of England and their Times, from Matilda, Queen of William the Conqueror, to Adelaide, Queen of William the Fourth*, by FRANCIS LANCELOT, Esq. The biographies are brief, of course, and there is but little of the "times" of the Queens, which embraces all the history of England. Each biography is illustrated with a fine steel engraved portrait.

*American Eloquence* is the title of two large volumes, published by Messrs. APPLETON & Co., which deserve, and will doubtless find, a place in every American library, of any pretensions to completeness. They contain a collection of speeches and addresses of the most eminent orators of this country, collected and arranged by FRANK MOORE, who has added a well-written and copious memoir of each orator, and illustrative notes. There are, also, a good many portraits, well engraved on steel. The "getting-up" of the work is highly creditable to the publishers, and Mr. MOORE appears to have executed his task with great discrimination and fidelity. The selections commence with the speech of JAMES OTIS on the "Writs of Assistance," and end with the entire address of SARGENT S. PRENTISS, before the New-England Society of New-Orleans, on the 22d of December, 1845. The speeches of no living orator are included.

We have from CROSBY, NICHOLS & Co., Boston, a new American novel by JANE ATHERN, entitled *Here and Hereafter, or the Two Altars*, and a pile of children's books, for holiday reading: *Nannie's New Jewel Case, or True Stories and False*, translated from the German of JULIE RUHKOFF and AUGUSTE MORITZ.

*Mother's True Stories. Belle and Lillie, or the Golden Rule.* A Story for Girls. By a New Pen.

*Well Begun is Half Done; Or, the Young Painter.* Translated from the German of RICHARD BARON and Doctor C. DEUTSCHE.

From WHITTEMORE, NILES & HALL, Boston, we have

*Smiles and Tears, or Life at Glenbrook.* By Mrs. FRANCES M. CHEESEBRO.

*The Jumping Jack's Journey.* Translated from the German by Miss LANDON.

*Mrs. Follen's Twilight Stories* (Second Series.)—A little library of six volumes.

From PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. we have two very prettily illustrated children's books:

*Uncle Curioso's Tales, for Youths and Maidens.* Translated from the German of BRAUN, by COUSIN FANNIE.

*Golden Hours.* Translated from the German by COUSIN FANNIE.

The illustrations of these little books are foreign; they are not even translated, like their contents, but have evidently been drawn, printed and colored abroad. The literature for our children is nearly all foreign. Seven-eighths of the children's books published in this country the past four or five years have been translations from the German, while the other eighth have been imitations of the same school of writing. If Mr. BARTON'S "Indestructible Pleasure Books, with Colored Pictures" are an exception to this rule, they are a very creditable exception. The good old stories of Bo Peep and Jenny Wren and the rest are told in these books with very pretty cuts and on linen pages stout enough to defy the "little hands" whose owners are so apt to think rending and tearing their legitimate business.

A very suitable and entertaining book for children is the *First Book of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.* By WM. A. NORTON. Published by A. S. BARNES & Co.

From TICKNOR & FIELDS we have two more volumes of their Household Edition of the Waverley Novels, containing *The Monastery.*

*Harper's Monthly* for January is already out, containing the second part of THACKERAY'S "Virginians," which has not yet got far enough advanced to be very lively. The time is brought down to the landing of BRADDOCK in the Chesapeake, and one of the heroes of the story is about starting off with the expedition to the Ohio, accompanied by Mr. Washington. The author has not made himself sufficiently familiar with American history to save him from committing some rather serious anachronisms. But, it must be remembered, he is not writing history, but only a semi-historical novel.

*Mrs. Stephens' Illustrated New Monthly* commences a new volume greatly improved in its general appearance, considerably enlarged, and with a liberal number of fine wood engravings. The stories from the editor's own pen are among the chief attractions of this beautiful magazine.

MASON'S NEW-YORK ALMANAC.—This plump little bound volume, for 1858, is promptly issued by MASON BROTHERS. Its contents are varied and useful. The new City Charter and Police Bill, both amended, are given in full; there is a full Chronology of the Events of 1857; a chronological history of the Fillibuster War in Nicaragua, from WALKER'S first descent, in 1855, to his second attempt, in 1857, is given; and a necrological record for the year is followed by a mass of valuable statistical City matter, carefully compiled. The weather prognostications, temperature tables, &c., form an interesting chapter. The arrangement is good, and the work is handy. The publishers issue it in convenient pocket form, with blanks for daily memoranda.

### Message of the Governor of Nebraska.

Governor CUMING'S Message to the Territorial Legislature in Nebraska was delivered on the 9th inst. The Governor notices the completion of arrangements for the construction of the second division of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, under the direction of HENRY O'REILLY and others. The Banks of the Territory are safe and moderately prosperous. The foundation of Industrial Societies is recommended, for the encouragement of agriculture. The United States wagon-road from the Platte to the Running Water has been completed for a distance of 103 miles, including 39 bridges. During the year upwards of 400,000 acres of land have been preëmpted in the Territory. The Governor is congratulatory towards the close, as follows:

"The area of Nebraska is greater than of New-York and the New-England States. Our invigorating climate, productive soil and natural advantages, will attract multitudes of emigrants driven to our shores by the political troubles of the Old World. Politically we have equal reason to rejoice. Our future increase will give to us the control, to a great extent, of the country's political destiny; and it is gratifying to believe that that power will be used with a patriotic and unfaltering determination to defend the Federal Constitution, and preserve the Union of the States."

## AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

### Suppression of the Paris Journal "La Presse"—The Cause—Revolutionary Symptoms in Europe—How Workmen in France are Kept in Employ.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 7, 1857.

Last Thursday evening the people of Paris, and particularly the readers of the favorite evening journal, *La Presse*, were astonished at the nonappearance of that journal. All sorts of reports were in circulation on this unusual event. The time was when the sudden disappearance of a paper excited no surprise; but that was an epoch of terror and of political proscription, whereas now we affect to believe that we are living under a reign free from terror or political oppression. The *Presse* is the leading journal of France. Its circulation is much the largest, its influence the greatest. It is to the French people almost what the London *Times* is to the English. In politics it belongs to that party which claims the name Democratic, but yet works in unison with the *Siècle*, *Courrier de Paris*, and *Estafette*, pure republican papers. The *Presse* was founded by M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, who was more than half owner. A year ago he sold his shares to M. MILLAUD, the rich Jew banker, for a price that would make the total value of the journal $365,000. Its circulation is about 40,000 copies daily, Sunday included.

On Thursday evening last the *Presse* contained an article, signed by M. PEYRAT, one of the editors, which strongly blamed the course of Messrs. CARNOT and GOUDCHAUX in refusing to take the oath and their seats in the Legislature. M. PEYRAT contended that the way to advance the interests of the great cause of liberty and of revolution was not to be obstinate, but to act. They could do more good in the Legislature than out of it. In this article there were two paragraphs, which called on the whole Revolutionary Party to get up and march; which stated that there was a movement all over Europe growing up, and that now was the time to act. It pointed to Belgium and Piedmont as evidences of this agitation.

I confess that when I read this article of M. PEYRAT the vision of a Government warning rose up at once. It was not long coming. The next day the journal was suspended for two months, and its proprietors, perhaps, will lose by the operation half a million of francs.

But the *Presse* is a serious journal, and does not make statements at hazard. As you may well conceive, therefore, it was not so much the suppression of the journal that made a sensation at Paris, as the statements in regard to the agitation in the Revolutionary Party. You will see the motives of the Government in the words of the "warning," and the complete denial of M. PEYRAT'S assertions which the "warning" contains. Is it true that the Revolutionary Party is again up and marching? In Belgium and Piedmont it may be, but in France there is no outward evidence of such a movement, and but for M. PEYRAT'S article, no one would have had a suspicion of the fact. It is possible, but hardly probable, that the remark will apply to France.

What could then have been the design of such an article? for the reader will see that for a journal worth $365,000, its existence ought not to be compromised so recklessly. There is a quarrel between M. MILLAUD and the other owners of the journal, and at first it was supposed that the article was a vengeance of the editors against the principal proprietor. But this could not take place, since M. MILLAUD has his agents in part control over the columns of the journal.

The explanation is to be found in the following fact. Lately M. NEFFTZER, a solid man of judgment, left the charge of the editorial columns of the paper. Under his charge the younger and more hot-headed spirits among the editorial corps, called the paper an old fogy paper; and as soon as M. NEFFTZER had left the helm they declared their intention of throwing more fire into its columns. M. PEYRAT was the leader in this new policy. The proprietors yielded to the proposition no doubt, so far as they were concerned, with pecuniary motives, and now their journal is suppressed for two months, with a loss that will absorb years of profit.

The other journals of Paris, as is the etiquette on such occasions, publish the Government "warning" against the *Presse* without a word of comment.

The suppression of the *Presse* and the threatened troubles at Lyons, have given rise to rumors and alarms of all sorts. In a community addicted to revolution you can well imagine what would be the effect of such events on the public mind. But the Government is taking its measures, and all will soon be quiet again. Those manufacturers who found themselves obliged to discharge their hands, are keeping them to work on the strength of a money indemnity furnished to them by the Government. The Government is doing for them exactly what it has done in principle for the bakers for four years past. It says to them, "Go on the best you can, and we will pay the loss." Thus fabricants who gained but four, five and six per cent. on their merchandise, (and these are the largest number,) and who had to pay the Bank for money seven, eight and nine per cent., will bring in enormous bills of indemnity against the State treasury. One manufacturer of this city who is thus keeping his four hundred men at work on the Government responsibility, is losing 3 per cent. on the work of these four hundred men. The situation is abnormal and must soon have an end.

MALAKOFF.

### The American Chapel in Paris.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

PARIS, December, 1857.

The American chapel in Paris appears to be well advanced towards completion, and will, probably, be occupied for religious services in the early part of this month, or at least as soon as the 1st of January. Until now, our countrymen have been dependent on the English for places of religious worship; though it cannot be said that they have always received from them a *free* Gospel. It has been the custom in some of their Churches in Paris, and generally on the Continent, to exact an admission fee to their long prayers and short but "slender" sermons. It is hoped that no such custom will be adopted by those who may have the management of the American Chapel here. Our countrymen ought to know that the Church is freely open to all who may find their way to its doors; and they will generally contribute in a proper way to sustain it.

The new Chapel is located on the Rue de Berri, near the Champs Elysées, not far from the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile. It will be regarded as a long walk from the business parts of the city, and from the hotels usually occupied by strangers. And many who are obliged to incur the expense of a carriage to get to church will be very likely to reckon that as part of their contribution to the Chapel. It is too late, however, to consider the question of a more central location, though, doubtless, one could have been found at less cost, if appearances had been sacrificed to utility and convenience. The Chapel is so near the street that it will probably be found necessary to macadamize or asphalt the road in the immediate vicinity, to obviate the noise of passing carriages, which, on the present pavement, would seriously interrupt the services.

The Church is in the Gothic style of architecture, and bating some, perhaps, tolerable shams, presents, both inwardly and outwardly, a very simple and neat appearance. Where there ought to be solid stone walls, there appear to be only lath and plaster, a defect which should not have been allowed for the want of money, since expensive wrought stone appears where plaster would be equally useful. Yet, altogether, the edifice will be regarded as an ornament to the street, and a tasteful monument to the religious sentiment of our people. It is not easy to determine the number of people who may be accommodated in the Chapel,—probably five hundred may be comfortably seated. There are no galleries,—not even a place for an organ or a few singers. If a part of the money expended on a needlessly large carved oak pulpit had been appropriated to some simple arrangement for the accommodation of the choir, it would have been in better taste.

From a circular published here, it appears that the cost of the Chapel, including the ground, will be about forty-eight thousand dollars, of which about thirty thousand will be paid when the work is done, and the balance will be left on mortgage. Of this amount the residents of Paris have subscribed about five thousand dollars; generous contributions have been made by Americans visiting Paris, and by others interested in the undertaking. But the entire credit of the enterprise is due to the American and Foreign Christian Union, that Society having contributed fifteen thousand dollars of the funds already secured, and is the only party responsible for the debts resting on the Chapel. Under its direction the work will doubtless be completed, and a chaplain appointed and sustained in the city.

It is also intimated in the circular, that the services of the Chapel are never to represent the peculiar features of any branch of the Christian Church. Whether it is possible to have a service which shall have no denominational peculiarities, is yet to be proved: till now it is a mere theory. The service, which was commenced in connection with the building of the Chapel, by Rev. Mr. KIRK, of Boston, and continued since the month of August by Rev. Mr. HALL, American Chaplain at Rome, has had only the peculiar denominational characteristics of the Episcopal Sect. It will be found difficult, if not impossible, to have a service which will be very satisfactory, which does not represent the prominent peculiarities of some one religious order. And it is quite likely that when the Chapel is occupied, the only way in which the preferences of the greatest number can be expressed will be by a morning service resembling the Presbyterian or Congregational order, and an evening service in the Episcopal order, as at present conducted in the Taitbout Chapel. Perhaps the tendencies and temptations of many Americans abroad are to imitate the forms of worship in the Old World; but in an American church there ought to be the general order and simplicity of religious services most prevalent in our own country.

The Chapel here will undoubtedly be a favorite resort of Americans, and their contributions ought to sustain it.

P. P.

### Railroad Charities.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The other morning I set off from the city, thinking to have a comfortable day of it, as the weather was fine, though cold, and my bronchitis less afflictive than usual.

I sat midway in the car,—was composedly reading the TIMES, when a lady entered, (I can't now give the name of the station,) and taking the seat before me, opened her window to its full height. She was charmingly dressed—a heavy silk, a beaver cloth jacket, over this a lady cloth cloak, over this a fur victorine. She wore a close veil over her face, which did not forbid my seeing a very rosy cheek, and an air of satisfaction.

Of course, in December, a widely opened car-window, at 9 o'clock of the morning, (this was the hour,) admits a considerable degree of freshness—not to say coolness. I buttoned up my coat as well as I could; I gathered my muffler about my throat; I hoped the lady would soon have air enough.

A couple of old gentlemen upon the seat in advance of the lady, shivered, looked back deprecatingly, but ended with quietly leaving their places, and finding their way into another car (ours being quite full.)

Two ladies behind me drew closer their shawls, and remarked (I thought) something captiously upon the action of the new comer in the beaver, the cloak and the victorine. Over opposite, a bald-headed gentleman, who had been taking a nap, roused himself, sneezed, withdrew his bandanna from his face, and replaced his hat, with only a look of quiet reproach at the lady of the beaver, the cloak, and the victorine.

If I could have changed my seat, I would have done so quietly: but the car was full; I felt a chill coming over me; I knew that some half dozen near me were suffering in the same way without daring to speak. I ventured to say to the conductor that the lady's open window was making quite a number of people excessively uncomfortable. The conductor, perceiving at once the propriety of the observation remonstrated with the lady, and the window was reluctantly closed—but opened again, from time to time, whenever the conductor was out of sight.

Now, Mr. Editor, I want to ask if this lady in the beaver, the cloak, and the victorine, (very warm herself, without doubt,) is in the habit of going into a public parlor of a hotel upon a December day, and quietly throwing up the window? I want to ask, if she ever considers that everybody does not wear her beaver cloth, her cloak, her victorine, and her hot blood? I want to ask if there is one sort of politeness for the parlor, and no sort at all for the railway?

I want to know if Christian charity is not as good in one place as in another? And would it not be well for those traveling ladies who demand excess of air to seek out a position where the open window will incommode the smallest, instead of the largest number? Would it not be grateful and graceful in them to show some decent regard to the comfort of those about them?

Mr. Editor, would you like to be the husband of the woman who would throw up a window in the middle of a railway carriage, in the month of December, without the slightest consideration of parties around? And is not this wanton selfishness all the more shocking, when American gallantry is always ready to yield anything to a gentle, womanly demand, and, on proper provocation, to see only angels under beaver cloth, cloak and victorine?

BENEDICK.

### Sheltering Manure.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your report in to-day's TIMES of the doings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, mention is made very justly of the importance of sheltering the manure heap through the Winter.

The importance of this can scarcely be overestimated by the practical farmer, and is, I imagine, rapidly coming into vogue in every section of the country where attention is being paid to the making, saving and applying of this all-important substance—the basis, as it must be, of good farming. Still there may be cases where this housing our compost heaps might be decidedly disadvantageous; that is, where the farmer has large quantities of straw or other coarse litter which he wishes to compost, when it may be done with much more rapidity and more effectually by exposure to the rains and sun. But this rarely happens in our locality, and only in large grain growing sections of our country.

W. J. P.

SALISBURY, Conn., Thursday, Dec. 17, 1857.

LORD P.'S LAST.—Lord PALMERSTON said rather a neat thing to *Mr. Punch* at the Reform Club, last Tuesday, about 2½ P. M. *Mr. Punch* was urging him to give something better than a baronetcy to Sir HENRY HAVELOCK. "He ought to have all possible honors," said *Mr. Punch*, "here, the man has won nine battles." "That's just it," said PALMERSTON, "at Nine, honors don't count." "Let's liquor," said *Mr. Punch*.—*Punch*.

It is proposed to erect on the summit of the Vermont monument to Ethan Allen a colossal statue. Subscriptions of $1 each are asked by the Monument Committee from all Vermonters.

## FROM BOSTON.

### Forefathers' Day—Douglasism in New-Hampshire—The Rum Question in Massachusetts—The Seventh District—The Atlantic Monthly for January—Revival of an Exploded Dogma—Boston Public Library.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1857.

This is Forefathers' Day, but, in consequence of the hardness of the times, (they were a confounded sight harder in December, 1620,) it will not be formally observed—a breach in a venerable custom that is to be regretted. The dinner ought to have been had, even if it had been as lenten in quality and quantity as that with which the Pilgrims were forced to content themselves. The people of Plymouth, however, are to have a "hop," or something of the kind, and if there is not a considerable amount of "hot stuff" got rid of on the occasion, the Pilgrims will not be properly treated. They were fond of the spirit in every sense, and never would have subscribed to Rev. Mr. STIGGENS' heterodox position, that all "taps" are vanities. A residence of some time in Holland had made them familiar with gin, and they were not ashamed to drink it freely.

The antiquarians say that the 21st is the true day, and that observing the 22d is a blunder, quite as bad as it would be to celebrate the 4th of July on the 5th—as we sometimes do.

Mr. CATE, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Hampshire, has, it is reported, taken ground in support of Mr. DOUGLAS' views on the Kansas question. The President is not very strong in New-Hampshire, and, the office-holders aside, is not likely to have much support in his foolish policy of upholding the Lecompton Constitution. The Cincinnati nomination was never very popular with the Granite Democracy, but they supported it because they held themselves bound to do so; and as PIERCE was not liked by many of their number, they submitted the more readily on that account. Now that they have a capital opportunity to set up for themselves, under the lead of an old Democrat, and in support of the Popular Sovereignty doctrine, it is possible that they may place themselves in a position which, disguise it as they may, or attempt to, must be one of virtual hostility to the Administration, unless the Administration should change its policy. The effect of such action in the Republican party, is matter for future consideration.

The rum question is expected to enter into our politics more than ever hereafter. The temperance ultras have only been made angry by their late local defeats, and mean to fight more determinedly than ever. This would make very good fun for all but the dealers in liquor, were it not for the political bearings of the movement, which must be prejudicial to those national principles to which the great majority of our voters are attached. However, if gentlemen who are zealous for the liberty of the slave must indulge in a little tyrannical practice at home, they must be willing to pay for it the usual price of a luxury. But what a proof of wisdom it is on the part of Republicans, who care nothing for legal suasion, to seek to bring this question prominently into politics!

Mr. BANKS' resignation of his seat in Congress was received by Governor GARDNER on the 19th. It is to take effect on Christmas. There was an understanding between the Governor and the Representative concerning the whole matter from the first. It is expected that an election to fill the vacancy will be ordered to take place Jan. 8. A few more aspirants have been added to the Republican list, but, what is strange, some of the old ones have withdrawn from the field. The contest for the nomination is said to be between Mr. USHER, (now a member of the State Senate,) Mr. GOOCH, Mr. SHEPARD and General OLIVER, and the balance does not lean very strongly in favor of either, and it would not be a strange result if some new man were to get it. Rev. JOHN PIERPONT has been suggested for the nomination, but he is too able a man to send to the House of Representatives. His presence in that body would be an affront to all the rest of the delegation. Perhaps some of our members would resign if he should be chosen, and what a loss that would be to us all!—including the salaries of the resigners. There are but two qualifications for a member of the House from this State. If a man possesses any talent or knowledge, he must be too ill in the body to be able to make such talent or knowledge useful to his constituents or the country; and if he be physically well he must be a member of the venerable family of the Jolterheads, who have crossed with the Stupids. Now, Mr. PIERPONT, though considerably over seventy years old, is as hale and hearty a man as you ordinarily meet, and I would back him with pen, tongue or mawlies against any member of Congress that is, or is likely to be. Such a man's presence in the House would be a cruel reproach to the other ten members of the delegation;—a man that should attend to his duties and be actuated only by a sincere desire to discharge these duties! What an innovation on use and want!

The Republican Committee of the district had a meeting in Boston, to make the preliminary arrangements, and they are to meet again this week, and will invite the American Committee to join them. This is taking the pinch of salt, in case an egg should be offered to them. However, they need not be in a hurry, for it is this day officially announced that, up to yesterday at noon, Gov. GARDNER had received no communication from Mr. BANKS on the subject of his resignation.

The Democrats, it is said, mean to do vigorous battle in the district, and are hopeful of success. Mr. TOWNSEND, of Waltham, now Superintendent of the Boston Custom-House, has been named for the Democratic nomination. He is a thoroughly honest man, and if the district is to pass to the Democrats—which I do not consider at all probable—I hope he'll be the successful man.

Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE is said to have gone to Switzerland, a country much affected by exiles. There is no proof that he has left America, but if he has done so, it is not because he admits that he has been guilty of any offence against the law, but for the reason that he cannot look for justice in the present excited state of men's minds. It is very easy for people to say that flight is a proof of guilt, which it is not in all cases. His friends say, that in due time he will make it clear that, though he may have been imprudent, he has not been criminal. There was a story that he had gone to Australia to look after the wool business with which he was so largely connected before his failure, but I presume it to be unfounded in fact.

The Public Library Building, on Boylston-street, will be dedicated on Jan. 1, 1858. Mr. WINTHROP and Mr. EVERETT will both make speeches on the occasion. All the ceremonies will be on a handsome scale.

This evening Mr. EVERETT is to deliver his Washington oration, at Music Hall, the proceeds to be given to the Boston Provident Association.

Our City Government has just disbanded two Fire Companies who got up a fight. Examination left it impossible to say which was the guilty party, and so both were punished, thus making certain that the guilty one was reached, unless both were innocent.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for January, 1858, will be published to-morrow. It has eighteen articles, five of them poetry. I suppose the article on "Books" to be EMERSON'S. There is one on *Agassiz' Natural History*, another on "The Winds and the Weather," and a third on "Domestic Architecture," so that the severer subjects have their fair share of matter. The stories are good, "The Diamond Lens" reminding the reader of some of POE'S productions. "Who paid for the Prima Donna?" is excellent. "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," strikes me as not being quite so good as in his previous papers, but then he can afford to nod occasionally. Mr. BUCHANAN is roughly handled in an article entitled "The President's Message." The literary notices contain a severe condemnation of Mr. J. C. PEABODY'S felonious attempt on DANTE, it being proved against that ambitious gentleman that he was not content with assailing the Florentine, but must needs steal from Dr. CARLYLE, his latest English translator, I believe. If Mr. PEABODY be a true man, with the real poetic fire in him, this slashing critic may be the making of him. I am glad to see that the publishers have removed the "list of contributors" from the covers of the *Atlantic*, where it never should have appeared.

Mr. PARKER'S work on American Oratory has proved a complete success. It certainly is amazingly good reading, though I think he would have done better if he had confined himself to accounts of men with whom he has been intimate, his mind being susceptible of strong impressions, which he has a wonderful power of reproducing.

The resumption of payment by the Banks has had no effect whatever. Things remain as they were. We have no reports yet from the Committees appointed to examine into the condition of the Middlesex and Boston State Corporations.

The local election at Salem is getting to be as angry as such elections have been elsewhere. The Republicans have nominated Mr. OSGOOD against Mr. SILSBEE, the Citizens' candidate, and it is doubtful which party will succeed. The Silsbee name is powerful in Salem, and that city has always been more noted for conservatism than any other place in Massachusetts. After Salem shall have "done up" her work, there will remain only Fall River to hold an election.

THYME.

## MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

MR. BRIGHT.—Mr. BRIGHT, M. P., has addressed a letter to the Chairman of his Birmingham Election Committee, in which he says that, in accordance with the urgent advice of his medical advisers, he will not appear in the House of Commons until after Christmas. Alluding to the subject of the Government of India, Mr. BRIGHT says: "Five years ago, when the India bill was about to come under discussion, I thought I knew something of India, and felt that I could give advice on the subject. But the scene has totally changed, and that which was easy to be done in fair weather may be impossible or of little avail when the storm rages. I presume, however, that the days of the Leadenhall-street rulers of India are numbered. Without character, without power, it required but a vote of Parliament to give legal effect to that which, I believe, the public opinion of England has already decreed. If the coming session shall establish the government of India on a secure and wide basis, so far as that is possible in the unnatural position in which we stand to that country, I shall feel that Parliament has not labored in vain; and if the threatened postponement of a Reform bill is a disappointment to me and to many others, I shall endeavor to console myself with the hope that the improvement of our representation will hereafter be intrusted to more friendly hands than those which now administer the affairs of the country."

AN AUSTRIAN MIRACLE.—The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "ANTHONY ERNEST, the Lord Bishop of Brünn, has just edified the faithful in this empire by announcing that "the oil of St. Walburga" possesses miraculous powers. The Right Reverend shepherd does not inform his flock what kind of fluid the oil in question is, but he certifies that a girl in an institution kept by "the daughters of Christian charity" did on a certain day kiss a bottle containing the aforesaid oil, and was immediately cured of an inflammation of the eyes, which was so violent that she was almost blind. The Bishop was so much struck by this that he ordered the daughters of Christian charity forever to keep holy the 7th November, that being the day on which "the miracle" was performed.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH AT GREENWICH.—An extensive Winter shed is being constructed on the works of Messrs. GLASS & ELLIOT, at East Greenwich, to protect the cable during Winter from the snow and frost. The total amount of cable to be constructed by Messrs. GLASS & ELLIOT is 400 miles, and the cable will be laid in the shed in coils of 200 miles, from 10 to 12 feet high.

ABOLITION OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANTCY OF IRELAND.—It is stated with seeming confidence to the Dublin *Evening Mail* that a bill is in preparation—if not actually prepared—for the abolition of the Lord-Lieutenantcy of Ireland.

SAMUEL LOVER, author of *Rory O'More*, &c., has a new work in the press upon the lyrics of Ireland. His time of late years has been almost exclusively devoted to its compilation and annotation.

### An Indian Execution.

The London *Times* publishes the following letter from Ahmedabad, dated Oct. 26, which gives a graphic account of a public execution in India:

"I have just returned from the calm eye-witnessing of a sight of which not many months ago it would have sickened me even to hear. I shall never see such another, nor you ever see such an one at all; and, as all scenes have their profit, I will fix it while the details are fresh.

You know, generally, what I am going to describe. It is the result of more than a week's continuous court-martial, in which eighteen men were sentenced to death. They suffered this morning.

I rode down at 5, and day dawned as I cantered along. I know nothing so sad as that slow drawing on of the sunrise which is to be the signal of an execution. There were many groups of natives moving towards the parade ground, which is four miles from the city, and every now and then a carriage with the lamps still lit.

When I reached the ground the bugles were only sounding, and there was little to be seen but the gallows with ten nooses, and the miserable prisoners seated in a double row in front of it. I rode slowly past them, and could see no signs of emotion, except that one or two were very pale.

The regiment in which the mutiny occurred was the first to take up its ground, opposite to the gallows. The other native regiment drew up at right-angles to it, and the English regiments, behind the gallows, completed the third side of a square. Between them were four guns. At the fourth side were drawn up five guns, pointing outward across the flat level. To these the sentenced men were to be bound. The area of the square was now covered with mounted officers, a few civilians, the General and his staff.

The whole 18 prisoners were marched before the native regiments, and their offence and sentence read in a clear voice, which reached all spectators. This over, the last terrible preparations were commenced.

The ten mounted to their places on the drop, and stood there white and shadowy against the pale sky, but firm and quiet, their faces hidden in white caps. A firing party of 12 moved up to a spot within 20 yards of the place where I stood, facing outwards, as the guns did, but behind them, further back into the square. The three men who were to be shot were placed in front, and fearfully near them, not more than 12 paces from the muzzles of the muskets. They knelt down, their eyes were bandaged, and their hands tied. Meanwhile the doomed five had been marched to the five fatal guns. They were bound by the arms to the wheels, but their legs were free, and the end man—the only one whom I could entirely see from my place on the flank—leaned his back against the muzzle, as loungers lean against a mantelpiece.

I fixed my eyes intently on that man, not 80 yards away, and in a moment the signal was given. There was a roar, and the whizzing of a bullet, far away from the firing party; a bank of white smoke, and a jet and shower of black fragments, sharp and clear, which leaped and bounded in the air; this and a fearful sound from the spectators, as if the reality so far exceeded all previous fancy that it was intolerable; then a dead stillness.

I walked straight to the scattered and smoking floor before the guns. I came first to an arm, torn off above the elbow, the fist clinched, the bone projecting several inches, bare. Then the ground sown with red grisly fragments, then a black-haired head and the other arm still held together. This was the man I had watched; close by lay the lower half of the body of the next, torn quite in two, and long coils of entrails twined on the ground. Then a long cloth in which one had been dressed rolled open like a floor-cloth on fire. One man lay in a complete and shattered heap, all but the arms; the legs were straddled wide apart, and the smashed body on the middle of them; the spine exposed; the head lay close by, too. The last body was that of a native officer, who was the arch-fiend of the mutiny; he was a short man, with a cruel face. His head had been cut clean off, but the muscles of the neck had contracted round the throat like a frill. His face was half upturned and calm, the eyes shut. I saw no expression of pain on any of them. What had been his body lay on its face, the legs as usual not shattered, but all the flesh torn like cloth from a sharp angle in the hollow of the back, off and off, till it merged in one mangled heap.

I turned next to the three who had been shot. One had been struck in the heart, and only bowed slowly over on his face. The others had been pistolled afterwards through the head. All, I think, however, had been badly hit, as all were prostrate when I ran forward to the guns.

And only now—there was so much more terrible—did I look up to the ten white figures slowly swinging and revolving over this scene of blood. I hope they died quickly, but the ropes were very short.

The troops immediately marched off, and I rode home at speed, and when I dismounted the dogs came and licked my feet."

HARVARD COLLEGE.—The Treasurer's annual report of the state of Harvard, reports that the receipts exceeded the ordinary expenditures and left a small surplus. The valuable theological library, principally the donation of Colonel BENJAMIN LORING, has been received from Germany, and placed in Divinity Hall. It is to be kept by itself, and to be called the Loring Library. The magnificent library, also, which was bequeathed by the late HENRY B. WALES, has been received and deposited in appropriate cases, which were furnished by the bounty of GEORGE W. WALES, Esq., a brother of the testator, who has further shown his disposition to carry out the intentions of his brother, by binding at his own expense, many volumes, forming portions of sets, in a corresponding stye of beauty to the others. The late Mr. WALES also provided in his will that, on the occurrence of a future event, $40,000 shall be paid to the College for the foundation of a Professorship of the Sanscrit language and literature. A donation of property to the amount of $10,000 has been made by THOMAS LEE, Esq., the income of which is to be added to the stipend of Dr. JEFFRIES WYMAN, Hersey Professor of Anatomy. Another friend of science has provided additional resources to repay the services of the same eminent Professor. To supply a want of funds in the Theological Department, the Society for the Promotion of Theological Education has agreed to furnish, for the period of six years, the sum of twelve hundred dollars a year, to be paid one-half to each of two Professors in addition to those now employed, who are to furnish for this stipend instruction in Ecclesiastical History and Systematic Theology. The late WILLIAM PICKMAN, Esq., of Salem, has bequeathed to the College, in aid of its general funds, the sum of three thousand dollars.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### Thirty-first Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society.

The New-York City Tract Society held its thirty-first anniversary on Sunday night, at the Madison-square Church. The large building was completely filled, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. It was announced that the President of the Society, Rev. Dr. DEWITT, would take the Chair, but in his unavoidable absence, his place was supplied by the Pastor of the Church, Rev. Dr. ADAMS. Prayer having been offered, the 146th Psalm was sung, and the Treasurer's Report, and the annual report of the Female Branch were read by Mr. S. W. STEBBINS. From the former document we learn that the receipts of the year had been $17,403 63, and the expenditures $18,308 20, leaving the Society $904 57 in debt. Of the Female Branch (organized 35 years ago) the receipts of the present year were $1,636. The annual report of the Society was read by Rev. ISAAC ORCHARD. The following is an extract:

"In the last year we have had 21 Ward Missionaries, including 1 Assistant; 3 Missionaries to German residents, including 1 Assistant; 1 Missionary to Swedish residents; 1 to French residents; 1 to Jews; 2 to Immigrants, and 1 to Seamen; making a total of 30 Missionaries. The average number of visitors who have gone from family to family in their respective districts, distributing Tracts, holding religious conversation, and in other ways endeavoring to do good, has been 1,011; and the total results of their labors as reported to the Board, have been 1,257,456 Tracts in different languages distributed, containing 5,829,317 pages; 907 Bibles, and 1,114 Testaments supplied to the destitute on behalf of the New-York Bible Society; 5,949 volumes lent from Ward libraries; 2,831 children gathered into Sabbath, and 520 into other schools; 216 persons gathered into Bible-classes; 2,354 induced to attend Church; 392 temperance pledges obtained; 2,286 religious meetings held; 89 backsliders reclaimed; 364 persons hopefully converted, and 323 converts united with evangelical Churches.

After the reading of the report an effective address was delivered by Rev. J. MCCLINTOCK, D. D. The Tract Society, he said, offered a common field of labor in which Christians of all denominations might meet in concord. They might differ with their neighbors on the five points of theology, as they were called, but there could be no dispute about the Christian duty of going down to the Five Points of this City, and rescuing its inhabitants from their lives and haunts of vice. So far as sectarianism was concerned, there was none in the City Tract Society. It was truly catholic. From 30,000 to 40,000 visits had been paid to the poor and irreligious by female visitors alone, and yet, notwithstanding all that had been done, there were from 70,000 to 80,000 neglected children in this City alone. It was the duty, then, of every Christian to strengthen the hands of those who were engaged in the good work of tract distribution, by giving, not only prayers, but pecuniary assistance, to sustain them in the good cause in which they were engaged.

Rev. H. D. GANSE followed in an able address in which he eloquently advocated the claims of the Society.

Collections and subscriptions for the year 1858 were then taken up, after which Rev. Dr. ADAMS addressed the meeting. He held in his hand a book which he said was better than his speech could be. Allusion had been made to two noble women of this City whom God had called to their rest, but who, before their death, appropriated $300 each per annum for six years to the Finance Committee of the Society to be spent for the benefit of friendless widows and orphans. Out of that sum 240 widows and 750 children have been relieved. It was far nobler to own that record than to have one's name blazoned on the proudest heraldic shield.

Mr. WETMORE announced that the meeting of the female branch of the Society, hitherto held at the rooms in Nassau-street, would, for the future, be held in the Bible House for the purpose of securing a larger attendance.

A hymn having been sung, and the benediction pronounced, the large audience dispersed.

**SEMI-CENTENNIAL SERMON OF REV. DR. MATHEWS.**—Rev. Dr. MATHEWS on Sunday morning celebrated the fiftieth year of his ministry in this City, preaching a sermon, by invitation of Rev. Drs. HUTTON and MACAULEY, at Dr. MACAULEY's Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street. He took his text from Deut. xxxii, 7; Psa. cxliii, 5. There are times, he said, in every man's life, when in his journey towards the grave he may take such a retrospect of years past as should tend to prepare him for eternity. Fifty years had now passed since, in the great kindness of God, he became a preacher of the Gospel, and that Church, together with that which sprung from it, had been his only parochial charge. From a review of the striking works of God's hand, which had been accomplished within the last fifty years, he would draw such reflections as might be deemed applicable to their several duties. It was a distinguishing feature of the Divine Wisdom that God always made adequate and obvious preparation for the accomplishment of His purposes. The last half century was signally marked as a period of preparation. In the political world everywhere were seen the traces of change. Kingdoms and empires that seemed stable as the hills had been rocked and convulsed as it by the throes of an earthquake; crowns had passed and were still passing from hand to hand, as if yet in search of their rightful owners. There was a prediction in which we were told as a sign of the Redeemer's coming, "Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." Compare the present condition of the world as to the spread of knowledge with what it was fifty years ago. To these later days belonged the credit of calling into being the Public Schools and the Sunday schools; there was the Press, that engine of light, designed to do for the intellectual world what the sun in the heavens does for the material. Its achievements, when first invented, were deemed marvelous, but it was now performing feats at which formerly even magic would have stood aghast. In the beginning of the present century a voyage across the Atlantic often required months; now it is accomplished in little more than a week. A journey of a hundred miles, which was then the laborious work of two days, is now compassed in as many hours. It was something wonderful to send a message from New-York to Washington in twelve hours; now it can be transmitted from New-York to any place on the continent in less than half that number of minutes, and the same electric spark that now passes along the wires on land is soon to be sent across oceans, bringing not only London and Paris but Calcutta and Canton into hourly intercourse with us here as we sit at our tables or our desks. The religious condition of the world was one of much greater advancement now than at the beginning of the century. The minister traced at some length the progress of Christianity in pagan lands. With regard to the changes which have occurred in New-York, he said: When we compare New-York as it was fifty years ago with what it is now, we seem "like them that dream," it is so difficult to realize the truth of the case. Including Brooklyn, then a small village, our population was not far from ninety thousand. Now it is fast approaching a million. Then, if a man lived above the City Hospital, he was viewed as far up town. Now, if he lives south of Murray Hill, he is soon to be viewed as somewhat down town. I have often gone past the spot where we are now worshiping, then quite in the country, seeing it covered with brambles and rocks, as if no one cared to reclaim it. To-day it is covered and surrounded with palaces that render it the choice part of our City. And as for the men who then stood among the highest of our citizens at the bar, on the bench, our physicians and our merchants, who of them all is now left? Not a star of the constellation is left which then sparkled in our Courts or on our Exchange. Their place knows them no more; in one sense, indeed, their memorial has perished with them. The Tontine itself is gone. The old City Hall, notwithstanding its sacred associations, has been razed to its foundations. The question had often been asked, "Is the pulpit of New-York what it was fifty years ago?" He did not wish to be numbered with those who, in their blind reverence for antiquity, spoke as if the world might as well come to an end because our fathers are laid in their graves. Dr. MATTHEWS drew a comparison between the pulpit as it was and as it is; if it has less of the hammer now to grind error in the dust, he said, it has more of the trumpet to excite the zeal of the Christian to deeds of high enterprise. He paid a tribute to RODGERS, LIVINGSTON, ABEEL, HOBART, MILNOR, MASON and MCLEOD. He had seen them all laid in their graves, but not till their work was done, and well done. But in the midst of all the changes which occur in the world there was one changed not—Jesus Christ—the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. His love changed not, his promises changed not, and his Heaven changed not. There he would hope to meet hereafter with all those to whom in years past, or to whom this day he had testified of the grace of God.

**WANTED, A SPELLING-BOOK.**—A lawyer from a neighboring city recently arrived here, having formed a partnership for the transaction of legal business, was requested by his partner the other day to go into one of the Courts, and when a certain case was called, answer that both sides were ready. It was his first appearance at the New-York bar, and when the case was called he was so much embarrassed that he could not enunciate a syllable distinctly. He placed the papers upon the Judge's desk, and mumbling something that was perfectly unintelligible, directed his Honor's attention towards them. The Judge took them up, and with difficulty spelled out the following words: "Boathe sides is reddy."

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### Interesting Copyright Decision—The Japan Expedition—Rights of Artists attached to it.

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 24.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

*William Heine vs. William H. Appleton et al.*—The complainant, by profession an artist, accompanied the late expedition to Japan and the China Seas, fitted out by the Government of the United States, and under the command of Commodore Perry, of the United States Navy. He was shipped as a master's mate, and served as such on board one of the public ships which accompanied the expedition. During the expedition he made several original sketches and drawings of many of the prints and illustrations which were incorporated in the report made by Commodore Perry to the Secretary of the Navy, and published in large numbers by order of Congress, under the title of a "Narrative of the Expedition of our American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan, performed in the years 1852, 1853 and 1854, under the command of M. C. Perry, United States Navy; compiled from the original notes and journals of Commodore Perry and his officers, at his request and under his supervision, by Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D., &c."

For certain of the prints and illustrations so incorporated in the report of Commodore Perry to the Secretary of the Navy, and published by order of Congress, the complainant, in June, 1856, obtained from the Clerk of the Southern District of New-York a certificate of copyright as author and proprietor. This was after the report had been made to the Secretary of the Navy, and after it had been ordered to be published by Congress. The defendants, in July, 1856, published two several editions of the report, so made by the Secretary of the Navy, in both of which were contained the prints and illustrations in question. One of the editions, so published by the defendants, was precisely like both in form and in matter (with the exception of the title page) the work published by order of Congress. The defendants, about the same time, also published another work, which contained the prints and illustrations in question. The complainant now brings his bill, in which, among other things, he prays that the defendant may be enjoined against selling or otherwise disposing of any of the works so published by them, in which are contained any of the prints or illustrations so claimed by the complainant as author and proprietor.

The view taken of the case renders it unnecessary to consider it in some of the aspects in which it has been presented. The case can be satisfactorily disposed of by considering two questions only: *First*—Was the complainant, at the time he obtained a certificate of copyright, entitled to the exclusive right to the prints and illustrations in question, as author and proprietor? *Second*—Admitting that he was, are there any facts in the case which should restrain the Court from granting the injunction prayed for?

That the complainant made the original sketches and drawings of the prints and illustrations in question, admits of no doubt. But notwithstanding this, he was not *such* author and proprietor of the prints and illustrations as would give him an exclusive right to the same, at the time the certificate of copyright was granted. This appears very clear by the affidavits introduced on the part of the defendants. Previous to the sailing of the expedition to Japan the complainant applied to Commodore Perry, and solicited him to be employed as an artist, and to accompany the expedition as such. He was informed by the Commodore that Congress had made no provision for an artistic or scientific department, and that he could not be employed. He renewed his application, and finally the Commodore consented to receive him in the capacity of a master's mate on condition that he should sign the shipping articles as such master's mate; that he should do whatever duty as might be required of him, and be subject to all the rules and regulations of the squadron. When the Commodore consented that the complainant might go in the expedition, he informed him that all the sketches and drawings which should be made by any one attached to the expedition, were to be the exclusive property of the Government of the United States, and that no one could appropriate to his own use any sketch or drawing that might be made. To this the complainant gave his assent and joined the expedition as master's mate, receiving pay as such with the distinct understanding that the sketches and drawings which he might make were to be the exclusive property of the Government of the United States. Although the complainant was shipped as master's mate, his chief duty was to make sketches and drawings for the Government. Upon the return of the expedition to this country the sketches and drawings which the complainant made were, with his assent, incorporated in the report made by the Commodore to the Secretary of the Navy, and placed at the disposal of Congress. And Congress long before the certificate of copyright was obtained by the complainant, ordered a large number of the report, containing the prints and engravings made from the original sketches and drawings, to be published for distribution. Under these circumstances the complainant was not such author of the prints and engravings in question as would give him an exclusive right to the same as author and proprietor, by virtue of the certificate of copyright which he obtained. The sketches and drawings were made for the Government, to be at their disposal, and Congress by ordering the report which contained those sketches and drawings to be published for the benefit of the public at large, has thereby given them to the public.

But even if the complainant had an exclusive right to the prints and engravings in question, by virtue of the certificate of copyright which he obtained, there are certain facts, which have appeared in evidence, which would restrain the Court from granting the preliminary injunction now asked for. The certificate of copyright was obtained by the complainant early in the Summer of the year 1856. The several works of the defendants now sought to be enjoined were published by them in the Summer of the year 1856, and soon after the complainant obtained his certificate of copyright. One of these works is a quarto edition of the Expedition to Japan, the same as published by order of Congress. Another is an octavo edition of the same work. As early as the month of January, in 1856, the complainant met by appointment the Rev. Dr. Hawks, who wrote the narrative of the expedition to Japan, for the purpose of selecting sketches to appear in the octavo edition of the work then about to be published by the defendants. No mention was made by the complainant of any claim to copyright on his part, and it was understood by Dr. Hawks that any of the drawings that should be selected were to be used for the octavo edition of the defendants' work. At a subsequent period the complainant was employed by the defendants, to reduce several drawings from the size of the quarto edition to that of the octavo edition, for which service he was to be paid by the defendants, and there is no complaint that he never was paid. The complainant thus aided in the publication of some of the works of the defendants. When he thus aided in their publication, he made no claim of copyright. Having thus aided in their publication with the view that they might be sold, it would be inequitable now to permit him, when he has been paid to help on this publication and sale, when he has received a consideration for thus aiding in the publication, to stop the sale of the works, even if he had a valid copyright. By aiding in the publication, he agreed to the publication. And by agreeing that the works might be published, he agreed that they might be sold. And he cannot now with success ask that the defendants should be restrained from doing that which he agreed they might do. The motion, therefore, for a preliminary injunction is denied.

For complainant, Mr. Hawkins. For defendants, Messrs. Emerson & Prichard.

### SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 24.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

*In the matter of Berrien vs. the Mayor, &c., and Charles Devlin.—James Lemydon* called and sworn for Devlin: Is a policeman; on the application of Mr. Devlin and his foreman, in 1856, he arrested parties for dumping dirt on the Bowery extension; this was while Devlin was at work.

*Cross examined*—I went to ground every day after complaint was made; sometimes I passed there two or three times a day; no complaint was made against inspectors for allowing dirt to be dumped on the street.

*Robert Allen*—was foreman for Devlin on this work; never allowed dirt to be dumped on street; went there at the beginning of the work and stayed a week or two; a person came out of James street with a barrow of dirt and I stopped him; I left, and came back again in two or three weeks.

*Charles Devlin, Jr.*—Is son of defendant; was engaged on work from latter part of October to after 1st January, 1857; commenced again latter part of March to beginning of May; was there nearly all the time; always tried to prevent persons throwing or dumping dirt on street; Mr. Prince, corner of Frankfort-street and Pearl, was wheeling dirt from the cellar he was digging across the railroad track and dumping it, and carts were carrying it away; I forbid it; I think he left some; Fitzpatrick was not a partner in that job; he had two or three carts at work there.

*Cross-examined*—I sold sand from Franklin-square; sold $50 or $60 altogether, some for twelve cents and some for six shillings a load, and we carted; I never tried to stop any one's getting sand there; the foremen gave tickets to the carmen who carried dirt to a vessel at the foot of James-street, and also to the Battery; don't know that any dirt was dumped on the street after the work was commenced.

Several of Mr. Devlin's foremen were then sworn, but without varying the above facts.

*Charles Montjoy*—Am clerk for Devlin; saw the work while going on; Taylor was there nearly every day, and gave directions about the work; he advised the getting up the ordinance for the cross streets; the ordinance was passed and Mr. Taylor was then every day directing the work, and advised Mr. Devlin to go on and do it; they were all separate jobs; he would direct Devlin to do two hundred and fifty dollars' worth at a time.

*Cross-examined*—Taylor told Ludlum to keep an account of all the dirt dumped in the street; Mr. Taylor and Mr. Devlin had very large money transactions together—about $20,000 at a time; when Taylor went into the Street Commissioner's office he had failed.

*Hugh McCabe* was called as a witness, to prove that the work at $1 20 per yard for excavating, and 50 cents for filling was reasonable.

*Charles Devlin*, defendant—The contract was assigned to me subsequently to signing the contract; I did all I could to prevent the dumping the dirt in the street; Mr. Taylor gave me directions to take off of certain side streets about $250 worth of dirt at a time, as the Bowery excavation progressed.

Mr. Devlin is still on the stand. The case stands adjourned to Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

### The Port Wardens' Suit.

Judge BRADY yesterday granted an order, as will appear below, presenting a new feature in the Port Warden controversy.

By the reading of the affidavit in behalf of the Port Wardens, it appears that they were not parties to the suit lately decided against the validity of the Port Warden law, and now promise some strange developments in regard to the proceedings in that case.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Dec. 24.—The following affidavit was presented this morning by Judge Foot, Counsel for the Port Wardens, to Judge BRADY, and the Court made the order subjoined:

*Joseph Tinkham, Samuel Candler, William Thompson and Gideon Fountain vs. William Tapscott and Robert Lethbridge.—City and County of New York, ss*; Charles H. Bramhall being sworn, says that he is one of the Port Wardens of the port of New-York, and was appointed such Port Warden on or about the 18th day of April last, under the act entitled "An Act to Re-organize the Port Warden's Office of the Port of New-York," passed April 14, 1857; that in June and July last, "The Port Wardens of the Port of New-York, appointed and organized under said Act, commenced numerous suits against various persons for violating the provisions of that act, in assuming to discharge the duties of Port Wardens, and for employing other persons than legally appointed Wardens for the performance of said duties; that the law firm of Barney, Humphrey and Butler appeared as defendants in fifteen of those suits; that issue were joined in fourteen of them; that of those suits, two were against the above-named Joseph Tinkham, two against the above-named Samuel Candler, and three against the above-named Gideon Fountain, for assuming to act as Port Wardens; that this deponent is informed and believes that it was known to and well understood by the said Joseph Tinkhman, Samuel Candler, and Gideon Fountain, and their said attorneys, Barney, Humphrey, and Butler, that the suits against the said Tinkham, Candler, and Fountain were commenced and defended for the purpose of testing the true construction and constitutionality of the said act, and the various provisions thereof; that the above entitled suit was commenced, conducted, and carried through to final judgment before the General Term of this Court, without the knowledge of this deponent, and as he is informed and believes, without the knowledge of any of the Port Wardens of the port of New-York, or of their attorneys or counsel.

That this deponent was first apprized of such suit by the publication of the opinion of his Honor Judge Ingraham, assigning the reasons of this Court for the judgment at General Sessions; but this deponent had, two days before that time, heard a rumor that a collusive suit, raising questions on the Port Warden's law, was pending in some one of the Courts in this City, and this deponent says that none of such Port Wardens knew of such suit before this deponent did, nor heard of said rumor before the day this deponent heard it, nor did the attorneys or counsel of the said Port Wardens know of such suit before the publication of said opinion. This deponent further says, upon information and belief, that the above suit was not commenced or prosecuted with the honest intent of collecting a demand due or claimed to be due from the defendants to the plaintiffs, or defended for the honest purpose of resisting a claim or demand deemed by the defendants unjust or illegal, but on the contrary was commenced, prosecuted and defended collusively, and with the *sole object* of drawing from this Court an opinion hostile to said Act of the Legislature and injurious to the said Port Wardens, without giving them an opportunity to be heard by their counsel in support of said law, or of their rights under the same.

This deponent further says, that it is the intention of this deponent and his associate wardens, to bring the several actions hereinbefore stated to have been commenced to test the true construction and constitutionality of said act and the various provisions thereof, to trial at the earliest day possible.

C. H. BRAMHALL.

Sworn to before me this 23d day of December, 1857.

D. HOBART, Commissioner of Deeds.

On reading the above affidavit, ordered, that the parties, plaintiffs and defendants in this action, show cause before this Court, at the Special Term thereof, to be held on the second Monday of January, 1858, at the opening of the Court on that day, why the Port Wardens of the Port of New-York, shall not be made parties defendants therein, and why this action shall not be reheard by this Court at a General Term thereof, and why the judgment of the General Term herein should not be set aside and vacated, or why such other or further order should not be made in the premises, as shall seem meet and just; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order and said affidavit be forthwith served on the attorneys for the respective parties in this action, and that all proceedings in this action by either party be stayed until the further order of this Court.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1857.

(Signed) JNO. R. BRADY, J. C. P.

JOHN FOOT, Attorney for Port Wardens.

Before Judge Daly.

*The People vs. Adam Muller.*—This action is one of five hundred brought in this Court under the Metropolitan Police Act, in reference to publicly keeping intoxicating liquors on Sunday. The defendants demurred to the complaint. Judge DALY's decision is as follows:

DALY, J.—My conclusions upon the demurrer are:

1. That the complaint is in conformity with the provision of the Revised Statute, 2 Revised Statutes, 482, § 10, which prescribes the mode of declaring upon statute penalties, and that provision has not been abrogated by the code. See to same effect, People vs. Bennett, 5 Abbott, 384.

2. That the 21st section of the Metropolitan Police laws, law of 1857, chap. 569, passed on the 15th of April, has not been repealed by the 21st section of the License Law, passed on the 16th of April.

3. That the Metropolitan Police law is not a local or private act which, under the Constitution, must embrace but one subject, and which subject must be expressed in its title, but that it is a public act relating to the government of a part of the State. This is the construction given to it by the Court of Appeals, which is binding upon the Court.

4. That we cannot, upon the demurrer, pass upon the meaning of the words, "to *publicly keep* intoxicating liquors." That a state of fact must be laid before the Court either by averment in pleading or by evidence offered upon the trial, calling for a judicial interpretation of these words.

Judgment for plaintiff.

### SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before A. W. Bradford.

The Surrogate rendered the following decisions yesterday:

*In the matter of proving the will of Betsey Putnam, deceased.*—The decedent was a married woman in October, 1837—the time she made the will and codicil propounded for probate. Her husband died in June, 1849, and the decedent in September, 1857. There is proof conclusive of her husband's approbation of her making a will. The will was not made before, but during the coverture, and, as the law stood at the time of its execution, the decedent did not possess capacity to make a will. Married women are excepted in the statute of wills. This is a question of capacity, and not of construction or formal execution. Incapacity to perform a testamentary act at the time of performance cannot be cured save by such action after the disability is removed as would be equivalent to an original celebration. Probate must, therefore, be denied.

In the matter of the Clinton Estate, the Surrogate held the gift of the money and the certificate of deposit in the Trust Company sufficiently proved as to the fact of the intention. There was an absolute delivery, the direction as to the place of deposit not appearing to have relation to preserving dominance over the property, so as to qualify the delivery, but to the safety of the subject matter. The certificate of deposit was the evidence of the debt of the Trust Company, an obligation capable of transfer like any other case in action by delivery. The rule that it should be "assignable only on the books of the Company," was a form adopted by the Company for the sake of convenience, which could not restrain the power of disposition, as the certificate could be transferred by delivery so far as relates to the equitable title. The Surrogate was of opinion that the claimant was entitled to the relief asked in the petition, having established a valid *donatio mortis causa*.

### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Yesterday was the last day of the December Term of this Court, and the last day of office for Recorder SMITH and the District-Attorney. During the three years that Recorder SMITH has occupied the Bench, he has proved himself one of the most able administrators of the law, as he is known to be one of the best criminal lawyers in the City. Courteous in demeanor to all with whom he was officially brought into contact, even to the unfortunate prisoners, whom he was compelled to punish, but towards whom he tempered justice with mercy, he retires from office with the regrets and best wishes of all the *attachés* of the Court, officers and members of the legal profession. He will be succeeded in the January Term by the newly-elected Recorder, Mr. Barnard. Mr. A Oakey Hall, the late District Attorney, will be succeeded by Mr. Sweeny, while we are happy to state that Mr. John Sedgwick who has filled the office of Assistant District-Attorney for the past three years, under Mr. Hall, will retain that post under his successor.

George Toppiano and Dominick Cabano, the two Italians who were convicted last week of assault and battery, with intent to rob, were sentenced yesterday to eighteen months in the Penitentiary.

John Williams, for an attempt to commit grand larceny, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

John Gibbon, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Peter Bonner, convicted of an assault with intent to rob an old gentleman named Temple in Beekman-street, near Theatre-alley, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Charles Bernard, a man of respectable appearance, pleaded guilty to a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. It was his first offence, and affidavits of his previous good character were furnished to the Court. The Recorder suspended judgment, warning the prisoner that if he was ever arrested on any criminal charge whatever, he would be at once sentenced on the present charge to the full extent of the law. With this understanding he was discharged.

Charles H. Jerow pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. He was quite a youth, and the Recorder suspended judgment on the promise of his friends that he should be immediately sent to the far West, and not be allowed to return to this City for some time to come.

William Manus, convicted of stealing hogs, valued at $130, was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. It was the first charge against him, and it was shown that he had long been the only supporter of his mother and sister. Otherwise the sentence would have been heavier.

Thomas Delany and John Norvill pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. They had been hard drinkers, and the Recorder, on the representations of their (in other respects) previous industrious and good character, suspended judgment, on their promise never to get drunk again. If they did, said his Honor, a Bench warrant should issue, and they should be immediately arrested and punished for the present offence.

Paul Riley, convicted of petit larceny, was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

Bernard Donohue, the smart and genteel-looking boy, who was convicted, on Wednesday, of an attempt to rob on the highway, was sent to the House of Refuge.

John Brennan, another boy, convicted of an attempt to commit burglary in the third degree, in consequence of affidavits of good character, was sent back to the City Prison, to be kept there till his friends were ready to send him out West.

Thomas Holmes, for petit larceny, was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

Henry Newell, a negro, who pleaded guilty, on Wednesday, to an attempt at arson in the second degree, was sentenced to four years and ten months in the State Prison.

Charles Seymour pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. He was an old offender, having served out a term in the State Prison already. He was returned to that institution for four years and six months.

Stuart Shepherd, brother of James Shepherd, sentenced to be hung on Feb. 8, for arson in the first degree, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years and four months.

Caroline Connor pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Six months in the Penitentiary.

Matthew McManus was tried yesterday for highway robbery. The evidence did not sustain the charge, and he was convicted of an assault only. Sentenced to 30 days in the City Prison.

Patrick Haggerty *alias* Frank Forester, and Joseph Gardner *alias* Robinson, were tried for burglary in the third degree. Forester was acquitted, but Gardiner was convicted and sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

The Court then adjourned for the term.

### COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—DEC. 22.

Before Justices Osborn and Welsh.

The Judges took their seats at nine o'clock, and a procession of criminals was marched into Court which excelled in numbers and dilapidated appearance any which has been crowded into the prisoners' box since the rioting epoch of last Summer. They were literally packed together—dirty-looking men, dirty-looking women and unwashed children; swollen red noses, rum-expanded, were numerously visible; black eyes were plenty as blackberries; and of those whose natural expression was not altered by external fisticuff appliances, one was led to regret that some pugilistic friend had not been sufficiently compassionate to change their hardened looks by softening their features. The Calendar enumerated 69 prison cases, 4 suspended cases, and 19 bail cases, besides 7 in which the charge was disorderly conduct—99 cases in all. "This is the heaviest calendar we've had in this Court," said Judge OSBORN. The Court-room was densely crowded.

Joseph McDermott, William Meehan and Louis Belden, all boys, were arraigned on a charge of stealing a dozen pair of stockings from Henry Waterman No. 66 Catherine-street, Dec. 11. Witnesses were examined. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, the only evidence against these fellows is that against Belden. *Judge Welsh*—Mr. Waterman, what did this tall boy do? *Witness*—Oh, yer Honor, I've heered he's the baddest of the hull lot. *Judge Welsh*—Well, what did he do? *Witness*—He and the others said they stole the stockings and sold 'em.—They were all acquitted.

Thomas Austen and Patrick Gannon stole a ham from Frank Meenan, Dec. 19. Officer Baker effected their arrest; he saw four boys together who seemed to be accomplices in the act. The two prisoners alone were arrested. Pat's mother pleaded lustily in his behalf. *Judge Osborn*—Well, you take your boy home and teach him to do better hereafter. "If you catch him here again, Judge, punish him," said the mother. They were found guilty and sentence suspended.

John Shultz stole a chest of tea, the property of Thomas Crump, Dec. 20. There was no doubt about the case. *Judge Osborn* (to the prisoner)—What have you got to say? *Prisoner* (promptly)—I got to say I didn't steal that chest of tea, Judge; I carried it up for a man and— *Judge Osborn*—Oh, yes; we find you guilty and send you to the Penitentiary for four months.

Michael Donahoe was accused of stealing a watch and some money from Carrea Cadden, No. 103 East Twenty-fifth-street, Dec. 16. It was proved that he took the property and pawned the watch. *Judge Welsh*—What do you say to this charge? *Prisoner*—I was very high that day, Sir. I'm sixteen years in New-York, and was never in prison before. I'm a hard-working man. I didn't know what I was doing, Judge; only that I was drunk I wouldn't do it.—The complainant here interposed, and said that was true that Mike was in liquor when he committed the offence, and asked the Judges to let him go. *Judge Osborn* (to the prisoner)—Well, at the request of the complainant, we suspend sentence on you this time. *Complainant*—Thank you, Judge.—The prisoner was discharged.

James Tapp attempted to steal a pair of pants worth $1 from the bedroom of Frederick Witz, No 83 Cliff-street, Dec. 19. The complainant said he was awakened from a sound sleep at 2 o'clock in the morning, and saw the prisoner in his room with a lighted candle, searching the pockets of a pair of pantaloons that lay on a chair. They belonged to a boy who slept in the same room. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Horatio N. Finch was charged with stealing a coat, a pair of pantaloons and other wearing apparel, worth in all $25, the property of Francis Hesler, Dec. 17. Witnesses for the prosecution swore positively to the identity of the prisoner. Witnesses for the defence swore positively that he was somewhere else at the time when the larceny was alleged to have been committed. He was acquitted.

Officer Joseph Quick, of the Fourth Ward Police, accused Jeremiah Ryan and James Murphy of assaulting and beating him. Quick said he and Officer Dubois arrested these men for disorderly conduct in Cherry-street, and that one of them struck him (Quick) in the breast. *Counsel*—Did you strike him with your club?—The officer acknowledged he clubbed him three times. The case was adjourned to Thursday, in the absence of some of the witnesses.

David Barry was next brought to the bar. John H. Budhe said he lived at No. 10 Centre Market place, up stairs. Last Sunday morning he heard a noise in the street, and ran down stairs and saw the prisoner and another person run stark naked through the street and into a porter-house on the first floor of the house which he (complainant) occupied. Officer Williamson arrested Barry. A witness, named Turkett, was called and mounted the stand. *Judge Welsh*—What do you know of this, Mr. Turkett? *Witness*—I don't know anything except that I received a subpœna.—This witness was not examined further. Other witnesses testified that the prisoner was drunk on the occasion referred to. *Judge Osborn* (to Counsel)—Well, we'll have to find him guilty of this offence, Mr. Spencer. We remand him until Saturday. Perhaps we'll think he's punished enough by that time.

Isabella Searles was arraigned on two complaints. The first charged her with stealing, Dec. 19, from Antoinette L. Hayden, No. 181 Seventh-avenue, some laces, a bertha, handkerchief, needle-work and other articles, all worth $20. In the second it was set forth that while a servant in the employment of Mrs. Mary L. Sundwacker, she stole from her mistress, Dec. 1[illegible], $25 worth of clothing. *Judge Osborn* (to the prisoner)—We find you guilty on both of these charges, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months on the first, and suspend sentence on the second.

John Bishop and John Riley, both boys were accused of stealing some sausages (Dec. 17) from John J. Meyer. The mother of Bishop pleaded in his behalf. *Judge Welsh*—Didn't you give him enough to eat,—that he had to eat such suspicious diet as sausages?—She promised to take care of him in future, and send him to school. *Judge Osborn*—Well, let the small boy go back till Saturday. (To the mother)—You can take your boy. The small boy went into prison sobbing very audibly. The other one was set at liberty.

Dennis Nagle was accused of an assault and battery upon his wife Catharine, No. 200 Mott-street, Dec. 20. *Judge Osborn*—Is this you husband? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Did he beat you? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—How many children have you got? *Witness*—Seven, sir. *Judge Osborn*—Can you get along without him? *Witness*—Oh, yes, Sir; four of the children go out to work. I'd be willing to forgive him. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, you want to forgive him, eh? Well, we find him guilty, and suspend sentence this time; if he beats you again, let us know.

Patrick Maloney, charged with beating his wife Mary, was discharged at the request of the complainant.

Jeremiah Sheehan had stolen a bag of coffee. The people and Charles Allison were sufferers thereby. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say to this charge, Jerry?—Jerry pleaded guilty. *Judge Osborn*—You've put a namesake of yours to the trouble of putting a card in the paper this morning, I see. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months.

Patrick McCarty was next brought to the bar. Maria Coleman said she went into the prisoner's place and called for a drink, Dec. 19. After drinking she placed some money on the counter and demanded her change. McCarty told her that if she asked for change again he'd strike her; his wife slapped her face and the prisoner struck her with a club across the head. The defendant denied this story, and it was urged in his behalf that he ordered her out of his house, and she had no right there. *Judge Welsh*—I think he used more violence than he ought to have. Still, he was probably provoked.—The prisoner was discharged.

John Clark was charged with a petit larceny, committed Dec. 20, Elizabeth Thicksham was the complainant. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say, Clark? *Prisoner*—I was standing in the street and some one ran past me, and then this woman came up and charged me with stealing something. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, yes. *Prisoner*—I'm a boatman; I work hard for a living; I've just come from the lakes; I've never been in a Court-house before. *Judge Osborn*—You do nothing but steal for a living. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the penitentiary for six months.

William Middleton, Thomas Cunningham, and two others, who gave their names as "Porgie Joe" and "Beef," were accused of stealing some poultry from Margaret White, Washington Market, Dec. 19. The two last were not in prison. Officer Hamblin, of the Third Precinct Police, arrested the other two. The evidence against them was conclusive. Two witnesses were called for the defence. One said he had heard that Cunningham was once arrested for stealing a sheep. The other gave testimony equally favorable to the prisoner. *Judge Osborn*—(to counsel)—Any more witnesses? *Counsel*—I call the witnesses that my client tells me to call, and if they testify against him it's his own fault. *Judge Osborn*—Certainly. We find them guilty, and send them up for four months.

Catharine Barber, an old woman, stole a turkey worth $1 from Charles Hunt, Fulton Market, Dec. 19. *Judge Osborn*—What's your excuse, Catharine? She had none. *Counsel*—Inasmuch as Christmas is coming, can't you let the old woman off, Judge? She don't shop lift or anything of that kind. *Judge Osborn*—We don't know what she does. She's been here four times before. We find her guilty, and sentence her to the Penitentiary for two months.

Patrick McDonell was accused of stealing 240 lbs. of brown sugar, worth $9 60, from John H. Ockerhamm. Officer Archibald Taylor arrested him with some of the property in his possession. The prisoner's wife, with a child in her arms, went up to the Judges. "Won't you plaze to let me husband off?" said she, "He's me only support, and he's *particularly* honest." *Judge Osborn*—Remand him till Saturday, and then we'll see what we'll do.

Daniel D. O'Brien was charged with an assault and battery upon James O. Carroll. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty and let you go back till Saturday. Meantime inquiries will be made about you. *Prisoner*—Where's me character?—A certificate of character had been handed to the Judges. *Judge Welsh* (with emphasis)—Here's your character.—The prisoner took it and went back into prison.

Catherine Smith, a prostitute, stole $10 50 from Bernard G. Mullmann, Dec. 19. *Judge Osborn* (to the prisoner)—How old are you? *Prisoner*—Nineteen. *Judge Osborn*—Well, Catherine, you have only been here six times before. Guilty, Penitentiary for six months.

Before Justices Osborn and Welsh. Dec. 24.

There were 58 cases on the calendar, of which 30 were prison cases, 5 suspended cases, 18 bail cases, and 5 cases in which the defendants were charged with disorderly conduct. The latter, all females, were set at liberty.

Ann Kinney was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery preferred against her by Sarah Scanlon, No. 160 Worth-street. It was proved that the offence was commited Dec. 20. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say to this charge, Ann? *Prisoner*—Sir? *Judge Osborn*—What did you beat this woman so for? *Prisoner*—Well, Sir, she came to my house and abused me. *Judge Osborn*—What do you say, Judge? *Judge Welsh*—Give her 10 days in the City Prison.—The prisoner was convicted and sentenced accordingly.

James Trainer was next brought to the bar. John A. Curry was the complainant. He said Trainor seized a coat, valued at $15, which hung outside of his store, Dec. 21, and ran off with it. He witnessed the transaction himself, pursued the prisoner, and had him arrested. *Judge Osborn*—(To the prisoner.)—What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—I was passing by and another man took the coat. It wasn't me at all. *Judge Osborn*—(To witness)—Was this man alone? *Witness*—No, there was another man with him. *Judge Osborn*—Well, was this the man that took the coat? *Witness*—Yes, Sir, I saw him take it. That's the man. *Judge Osborn*—(To prisoner)—This man swears you're the man that took it. We find you guilty, and send you up for four months.

Hugh Carroll stole nine cents from Gilbert Lent, corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, Dec. 18. He was convicted of the larceny and sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

Mary Schaffer was sent to the same corrective establishment for the same period, for stealing four tickets worth $5, (Dec. 21,) from Peter Boss, No. 41 Avenue B.

Francis McParlin was found guilty of a petit larceny in wrongfully appropriating a cloth coat worth $3, (Dec. 21,) the property of John Moore, No. 57 Troy-street. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

William Middleton, Thomas Cunningham, "Porgie Joe" and William Park, *alias* "Beef," convicted of stealing 240 pounds of dressed poultry, worth $25, the property of Margaret White, No. 13 Hammond-street, from Washington Market, Dec. 18, were sentenced to four months each in the Penitentiary, with the exception of Park, who was not in prison.

William Kearney was brought to the bar, charged with a violent assault and battery committed upon Officer Michael Rogers, of the Ninth Ward Police, Nov. 22. The prisoner admitted striking the officer. His counsel argued in his behalf that he was intoxicated and did not know what he was about, and when he assaulted the officer there was no criminal intent. One of the witnesses for the prosecution stated that the officer was so much injured that he could not leave his room. *Judge Osborn*—When will he be able to get out? *Witness*—I don't know—never, perhaps. He has been confined to his bed ever since the 22d of November.—Counsel for the prisoner entered the plea of guilty for him. *Judge Osborn*—I'm very much opposed to shutting off the evidence in this way, in those cases of assault and battery upon officers. From what I have heard of this complaint, I'm inclined to believe that the complaint should have been taken for a felonious assault and battery.—The defendent offered to bring plenty of witnesses to support his case, and it was finally adjourned to Saturday.

James Cooley, William Clare and John Carroll, stole from Abel Corwin, No. 42 Seventh-street, Dec. 19, a breastpin worth $7 50. The complainant was lenient, and at his request the prisoners were discharged.

Jane Stewart stole four night-gowns and other female wearing apparel, worth altogether $5, from Mary Sage, No. 120 West Twelfth-street, Dec. 21. She was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Ellen Hays was accused of committing an assault and battery upon Ellen Fagan, No. 14 Baxter-street, Dec. 19. The complainant did not want to press the charge. "Let her go," said Judge OSBORN. She departed with great expedition.

William Adlum assaulted and gave a beating to John J. Stevenson, of No. 857 Third-avenue, Dec. 21, breaking his thumb with an iron bolt. The complainant was forgiving, and the prisoner was set at liberty.

Jane Monk had *threatened* to strike Bridget Treams, Dec. 22. *Judge Osborn*—Did she strike you? *Witness*—No, Sir, she didn't strike me, but— *Judge Osborn*—Well, what did she do? *Witness*—She threatened to strike me. *Judge Osborn*—What nonsense. What do they send such cases as this up here for? Discharge her. *Judge Welsh*—(To the prisoner)—Keep out of that woman's room, now.—The prisoner promised that she would, and was suffered to depart.

George Ware, colored, was accused of running off (Dec. 21) with $5 worth of shirts, and other apparel that belonged to Samuel O. Scranton, No. 145 Seventh-street. *Judge Osborn*—Well, Ware, what's your excuse? Why did you do this? *Agent S. P. D. Soc.*—He says he's poor. *Judge Osborn*—Poor, eh? What shall we do with him, Judge? *Judge Welsh*—Give him two months. *Counsel*—It's his first offence, Judge. *Judge Osborn*—(To the prisoner)—This being the first offence that we know of your having committed, we find you guilty, and give you a couple of months in the Penitentiary.

George Warner was charged with committing an unprovoked assault and battery with a club upon Joseph H. Hewtong, of No. 216 West Sixteenth-street. The complainant said he was passing a lager-bier saloon a little after 12 o'clock at night, and heard sounds of a disturbance in there. Captain Francis M. Curry, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, called upon him to go into the saloon and assist him in preserving the peace. He entered the saloon, and as soon as he got in, the prisoner, without a word, struck him on the head with a club. The testimony of the complainant was corroborated by that of Captain Curry and other witnesses. *Judge Welsh*—We must protect these men who go in to assist officers in the discharge of their duty. There are very few who'll do it, and those who do should be protected before all others.—The prisoner was found guilty and remanded till Saturday.

Sebastian Tuelly was charged with committing an assault and battery upon George C. Holtsman, No. 94 Essex-street, Dec. 16. It was alleged that he struck him with a shovel. The parties were both Germans. A number of witnesses, all Germans, were examined through an interpreter. The evidence was not strong against the prisoner, and he was set at liberty.

Mary Kinney and Amelia Ward stole two bonnets worth $4 from Solomon Lowridge, No. 367 Eighth-avenue, Dec. 21. Officer Denn, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, effected her arrest. She was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

Etholinda Flock struck and bit Alfred Flock, No. 17 Crosby-street, Dec. 21. She was tried on a charge of assault and battery, found guilty and sentence suspended.

Thomas Cross was found guilty of stealing a quantity of tea worth $15 from the store of Thomas Newton, No. 1 Chambers-street, Dec. 21. He was remanded.

Lucy Armstrong was found guilty of a petit larceny, committed Dec. 20, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months. She had stolen two towels worth 50 cents from Fanny Wirsch, No. 148 Charles-street.

James McHugh and John McGrath, both boys, were tried on a charge of stealing $4 in silver and copper coin from John Thomas, No. 28 Roosevelt-street, Dec. 21. McHugh was acquitted; McGrath was found guilty and sentenced to the House of Refuge.

Eliza Brinkerhoff had stolen $5 worth of glass ware and provisions from Lydia P. Brown, No. 82 Greene-street, Dec. 21. She was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

The case of William Bronson, charged upon the complaint of Caroline Leah, a little girl, with indecent exposure of his person, was ordered to the General Sessions for trial, at the request of the prisoner's counsel. "They'll give him fits, down there," said Judge OSBORN. "Well, we'll take the chances of that," replied his counsel.

The case of Jeremiah Ryan, charged with an assault and battery upon Officer Joseph Quick, of the Fourth Precinct Police, was called on for the second time. The complaint alleged that the offence was committed in Cherry-street, on Saturday night, while Ryan was in custody of complainant and another officer. A witness for the defence swore that Quick and Ryan clinched and fell together over the shafts of a wagon; that the officer struck Ryan several times on the head with his club and that he (witness) ran over to them and told the officer not to kill the man. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months. Counsel afterwards asked the Court to reopen the case, stating that he had witnesses to the prisoner's good character; that the officer cut him badly with his club and the prisoner did not throw the officer down till after the latter clubbed him. The Judges would not reconsider the case.

Wm. Conway was charged with committing an assault and battery upon Isaac H. Albin. The complainant asked the Court to discharge the prisoner. *Judge Osborn*—He wants to let him go, he says. All right,—let him go.

Peter Everly was found guilty of an assault and battery committed upon Leonard Weiron, No. 59 Avenue B, Dec. 4, in a lager-bier saloon. Sentence was suspended till Saturday.

Francisco Sellinger and Antonio Follen procured accommodations in the Penitentiary in the following manner: They went to the store of Israel Hymen, No. 129 Chatham-street, Dec. 22, and asked to look at a coat; one was shown to them, with which one of them left the store, and the other remaining said his comrade had gone to get the money to pay for it with. The accomplice, it appears, took the coat to the clothing store at No. 19 Baxter-street, of which it so happened that Hymen was also the proprietor, and offered it there for sale. The coat was recognized, and the parties taken into custody. Joseph Goodman, clerk at No. 129 Chatham-street, entered the complaint. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what shall we do with these fellows? *Judge Welsh*—Give them two months. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months. The prisoners were Italians, and did not understand English. Their sentence was explained to them, and they were taken into prison.

Several prisoners were discharged, against whom the witnesses failed to appear, and the Court adjourned to Saturday.

## MARKET REPORTS.

**Markets** *Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 31,661 bbls. Flour, 531 bags Wheat, 4,621 bushels and 115 bags Barley, 360 bags Oats, 3,339 pkgs. Provisions, 1,663 bbls. Whisky, and 114 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Quiet, yet steady at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is restricted; prices are unchanged. Sales 60 mats Java at 16c.; 500 bags Maracaibo at 10½c.@11½c.; and 170 bags Rio at 9½c.@10½c., ℔ lb. We repeat our quotations: Java, 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo 10c.@12½c.; Rio, 8¼c.@10½c. cash; Laguayra at 11c.@12c., Bahia at 8½c.@9c., and St. Domingo at 8½c.@8½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is quite depressed, languid, and unsettled,—with small lots only reported sold,—including Middling at about 10c. for Upland, and 10½c. for Gulf, ℔ lb.

DRY GOODS—This branch of trade presents no remarkable changes this week. The demand has not improved in any remarkable way,—but operators have manifested increasing confidence,—and the pressure to sell is far less urgent. The *Independent*, issued to-day, notices a better feeling springing up in this trade, though there is little doing. Receipts are improving, and the recovery for the Spring trade is likely to be more rapid than we expected a short time ago, and this would seem to be the natural result of a very great degree of improvement in the remittances, coupled with more quickness of movement in produce. The jobbers are selling to a moderate extent, and those who resell at retail do not complain of want of custom. The consumers who buy for cash are still a very numerous class. Prices have assumed a steady firmness, and whatever change shall come will be in the direction of an advance. Sales at auction are now few. Some remains of French importations are offering and the better kind of goods, especially merinos, command some small advance in price on the extreme low quotations that lately obtained. Domestic staple goods continue firm, and the comparatively limited supply is beginning to be appreciated. There is less pressure to sell for money, and none at all now at extreme sacrifice. The country demand for goods is, on the whole, better. The resumption of cash payment by the Banks tends to inspirit the country. It is a preparatory step for the revival of business early in the Spring.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is pretty brisk at strengthening prices. Sales 9,450 bbls.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Common to good Superfine | $4 25@$4 30 |
| Extra State | 4 25@ 4 30 |
| Superfine Indiana and Michigan | 4 30@ 4 40 |
| Superfine Ohio | 4 25@ 4 35 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 40@ 4 50 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 40@ 5 00 |
| Extra Ohio | 4 60@ 5 50 |
| Fancy Genesee | 4 40@ 4 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 00@ 7 50 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 00@ 7 25 |

Canadian is improving. Sales 500 bbls. superfine to extra, at $4 30@$6 ℔ bbl. Southern continues abundant and depressed. Sales 1,400 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 75@$7 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 20@$3 30 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $2 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is arriving less freely: the supply already here, however, is large; and, as the demand is tame, prices tend downward. Sales 12,500 bushels, including fair to prime White Western at $1 25@$1 35; Red Western at 95c.@$1 05; poor White Southern at $1 15@$1 17½; and amber color do. at $1 17½ ℔ bushel. Corn is in request at steady rates. Sales 26,500 bushels at 56c.@62c. for new crop Yellow and White Jersey and Southern; 70c. for old mixed Western, and 71c. for old Yellow Southern. 5,400 bushels Rye changed hands at 70c.@72½c., afloat and delivered, ℔ bushel. A limited inquiry prevails for Barley at 65c.@80c., and Barley Malt at 88c.@90c. ℔ bushel. Oats continue abundant and depressed, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 34c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@35c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

The following is a summary statement of the Chicago Breadstuff movement, from the opening of navigation to Dec. 21, 1857:

RECEIPTS.

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bush. | Corn, bush. | Oats, bush. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 320,490 | 9,414,323 | 6,125,309 | 1,138,994 |

SHIPMENTS.

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bush. | Corn, bush. | Oats, bush. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 222,061 | 9,569,874 | 6,860,473 | 383,166 |

HAY—Sales: 1,000 bushels North River, at 55c.@65c., cash, ℔ bushel.

HIDES—The market has been quite active this week, though importers do not seem disposed to meet the views of the trade, and the trade will not certainly agree to pay higher prices as long as the stock remains so large and the receipts continue so heavy. Prices still maintain their position without any advance. Sales 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20c., 6 months; 2,000 Dry Rio Grande, 19c., 6 months; 1,600 Chagres, 6 months; 1,000 Dry Orinoco, 17c., 6 months; 1,000 Rio Grande Horse Hides, 27c., 6 months, cash.

HOPS—Are very quiet at unchanged figures. Crops of 1857, 5c.@10c.; 1856, 2c.@3½c.; 1855, 1½c.@3c., cash, ℔ lb.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig continue to find buyers at $22 50@$25, usual credit, ℔ ton. The last sale for cash was made at $21 ℔ ton.

LEAD—Inactive at former nominal rates.

LUMBER—In Chicago, last week, the receipts of Lumber were quite trifling. The total receipts there, this season, amount to very nearly 250,000,000—the amount now piled up in the yards in that city is 171,000,000 feet.

LEATHER—The demand has exceeded the receipts of sole, without, however, occasioning any material change in prices. The week's movements have been as follows;

| | SOLE | |
|---|---|---|
| | Hemlock. | Oak. |
| Receipts during the week, sides | 43,900 | 6,500 |
| Sales, sides | 56,900 | 8,400 |
| Stocks to-day, sides | 312,000 | 36,400 |

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for Common, and $1@$1 05 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues limited at old prices. Porto Rico, 25c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 22c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 33c.@35c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are essentially unchanged. Small sales of Spirits Turpentine have been reported at 39c., cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is in demand and is firm, chiefly at 55c.@56c., cash, ℔ gallon. Other kinds appear as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less freely offered and is in better request. Sales 560 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$15 75 for Mess; and $13 25@$13 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good supply and slack demand, at 8¼c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is plenty and heavy. The transactions since our last embrace 250 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 25 for extra do.; $9@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 75 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$23 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in more demand at unaltered rates: 10c.@16c. for Ohio; 13c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet, yet steady, at 6c.@8c. for common to prime, ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 65 tcs., in lots, at $2 75@$3 50, according to quality, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Exhibit no important change. The trade buy reservedly. Sales 400 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 5½c.@7c.; but including some Porto Rico, at 7½c.@8c., and New-Orleans at 6c.@7¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 lbs. prime at former quotations.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, yet stiffly held. Sales since Tuesday, 84 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 8½c.@18c.; and 75 cases Seed Leaf, at 10c.@22½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 550 bbls., chiefly at 22c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business was restricted, and rates tended in favor of shippers. For Liverpool: Cotton, 5-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6½d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 3d. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC 25, 1857.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; Two copies for Five Dollars.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

### To Correspondents.

*Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.*

*We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.*

*Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.*

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

☞ John Pittock, of Pittsburg, Pa., will deliver in any part of that city our Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions. Apply at his office, next door to the Post-Office.

☞ There will be no Evening Editions of the Times issued to-day. The Morning Edition will appear to-morrow as usual.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 12th, with three days later European news, had not been heard from up to the time of going to press.

Intelligence has reached us from Kansas which, if true, we fear is but the prelude of a more troublous time than has yet been experienced in that unhappy Territory. It is stated, on the authority of a letter to the *Missouri Democrat*, that a battle occurred at Fort Scott on the evening of the 16th, between parties of Pro-Slavery and Free-State men, in which five of the former were killed, and several were wounded on both sides. Twenty of the Free-State men were taken prisoners and confined in the Fort. It is also stated that a strong force of Missourians were assembled on the borders, and further fighting was apprehended. The cause of the collision was the fact that Clark, the notorious murderer of Barber two years ago, was going about, accompanied by a deputy sheriff, collecting taxes of the Free State men, and seizing their property in default of payment. A call had been issued for the reassembling of the Free State delegate Convention at Lawrence, to take action in regard to the failure of the Legislature to submit the Topeka Constitution to the people.

We publish this morning, as part of the history of the times, the proceedings of an immense meeting, held at Mobile on the 15th inst., to express sympathy for the new Walker movement in Nicaragua. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Percy Walker, Major Howard of Georgia, and several other prominent gentlemen, and a series of resolutions was adopted in accordance with the objects of the demonstration. The conduct of the commander of the sloop-of-war *Saratoga* is condemned in the strongest terms, and the Administration is called upon to throw no obstacles in the way of this new effort to "Americanize Nicaragua."

The Governor of Georgia having vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature for the legalization of the suspension of specie payments by the banks of that State, the bill has since been passed over the veto, by a two-thirds vote.

The Board of Aldermen last evening passed the resolution to appropriate $10,000 to pay the law expenses of the Mayor in testing the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Bill, and the right of the Mayor and Common Council to appoint a Street Commissioner. The report on the site for a new Post-Office was taken up and referred back to the Committee.

The West Washington Market Investigation Committee concluded their examination yesterday. Theodore E. Tomlinson appeared as associate counsel for Mr. Green, and held that the investigation could not go on, as the petitioner had failed to substantiate his charges under oath. After examining one or two witnesses, the Committee adjourned *sine die*.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Ingersoll denied the motion for a preliminary injunction in the suit brought by William Heine against Messrs. Appleton & Co., for an infringement by them upon the copyright of certain drawings made by him while connected with the Japan Expedition, and afterwards published. The Judge holds that on the facts Mr. Heine joined the expedition agreeing that all his drawings should be the property of the Government, and the Government having published them in the report of the expedition, they became the property of the public, and the plaintiff was not entitled to a copyright; that moreover the plaintiff, having assisted in the preparation of the works published by the defendants, cannot have an injunction against them to prevent them from selling them.

The Trial Terms of the Superior Court yesterday adjourned until the first Monday in January. The Special Term wi'l sit next week as usual, except on New-Year's day. The General Term will meet on Saturday, as usual. In the Supreme Court, merely the Special Term will be held.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mrs. Lucy A. Myers, who died suddenly last Monday, at her residence in Cottage-place. The verdict was of death by arsenic, taken while laboring under an unsound state of mind, aggravated by attending spiritual circles.

A gold shield and chain were presented yesterday by the Police Captains of the City to General Superintendent Tallmadge. Appropriate speeches were made and a collation taken at the Broadway House.

Two thousand eight hundred pupils were registered in the public evening schools of Brooklyn during the session just closed.

The General Markets on Thursday, were pretty brisk for Flour, especially superfine brands, which improved a shade. The receipts of all kinds were large, exceeding 31,000 bbls., but receivers were less eager to sell. Wheat was dull and heavy, with an ample stock available, though the arrivals were very light. Corn was salable and steady. Rye was in better demand and on the advance. Provisions were in fair request, including Pork, which closed rather higher. Groceries, Cotton and Tobacco continued quiet. Rice was depressed and declining. The freighting business ruled dull, rates leaning in favor of shippers.

Christmas Weather.—There is not the slightest necessity for informing our readers this morning that the three weeks preceding this blessed day have been as mild, almost, as May, for even those who are too much engrossed with the cares of business to pay any attention to the atmosphere must have continually heard exclamations like these: "What a charming day!" "What lovely weather!" "What a splendid morning!" "What a glorious December!" and so on. But it will be interesting to the curious readers of old files of newspapers twenty years hence to know, that up to Christmas morning of 1857 there had been no snow in the streets, no ice in the river, nor, in fact, any signs of Winter; that the fields were still green, and the air as soft and sunny as Spring. Some good people attribute the mildness of the weather to the interposition of Providence, that tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, for the poor never needed a mild Winter so much as now. But a great French *savant* foretold a change in the season in consequence of a change in the currents of the Ocean. And this may be true, too; but who caused the change in the Ocean currents? Let the immediate cause be what it may the fact is none the less gratifying, and New-York thus far has had as mild and sunny a Winter as ever was known in Naples.

## Political Prospects.

It must be confessed that President Buchanan's reign does not thus far promise to contribute very largely to the harmony and permanent strength of the Democratic Party. Indeed, errors have been already committed which, if not retrieved, will certainly lead to a reconstruction of political parties and a transfer of political power to new hands:—and what makes this result still more probable is the fact that Mr. Buchanan's temper, age and political habits combine to render it difficult for him to acknowledge and remedy the mistakes of policy into which he has been betrayed.

Mr. Buchanan considers himself a shrewd political manager. He has great faith in his own sagacity and unbounded confidence in the power of patronage and the influence of his position. He has always been able and adroit in the management of State politics in Pennsylvania,—and was almost as successful there as General Pierce had always been in New-Hampshire. It was, perhaps, natural that he should make the same mistake as that gentleman, and attempt to manage the politics of a Continent by the shifts and turns which had proved successful in a single State. But appearances now indicate that the same result will follow an attempt to act upon the same policy. Mr. Buchanan came into office with the respect of the whole country and the entire confidence of his own party. Like General Pierce, he had pledged himself against a second term, and had been nominated by the consent of abler and more conspicuous candidates, who waived their claims for the harmony and success of the party. His policy thus far indicates a disposition, not only to ignore the obligations which this fact would naturally involve, but to create a personal party of his own in opposition to the views and pretensions of leading Democrats. The issue he has so needlessly made with Douglas and Walker is not merely an issue with them personally, but with the great mass of the Democracy of the North and West, who sympathize entirely with their principles and opinions:—and whatever may be the immediate result, his own position must be greatly weakened by the contest.

If Mr. Buchanan had not been absent from the country during the heated controversy which followed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he would not have underrated the strength of Northern feeling upon that subject as he seems inclined to do. He could not have made the mistake of supposing that the people of the North and West could be juggled by a shallow technicality into a surrender of the principle of popular sovereignty, which alone reconciled them to the surrender of the act which it superseded. He would have known that nothing but the personal strength, and the unwearied personal efforts of Mr. Douglas prevented the State of Illinois from leaving the Democratic Party upon this issue, and that nothing can be more perilous than to trifle with public sentiment upon so vital and sensitive a point.

Equally unfortunate, and scarcely less disastrous, has been Mr. Buchanan's interference in the local politics of this City. New-York is strongly Democratic, and is ready enough to yield to the most rigid party discipline. The President will *hear* very little open complaint, from men of his own faith, of his attempted coercion of the party in the management of their local affairs; but this is an offence which is rarely forgotten and never forgiven. He will find himself hampered and weakened by it in a thousand ways, without being able perhaps distinctly to trace its influence in any of them.

The prominent leaders of the Democratic Party suspect the President of a desire for a renomination. Few Presidents have escaped this danger; and Mr. Buchanan has thus far not established an exemption from the weaknesses of Captain Tyler and General Pierce. He seems inclined to break down Democratic rivalry and make himself the sole representative of the Democratic Party. The first step of a man in such an attempt is to throw himself into the arms of the extreme South; the inevitable result is that, while he receives the Southern vote in Convention, the North insures his defeat.

We do not anticipate any distinct disruption of political parties as the result of Mr. Buchanan's mistakes:—but we shall certainly have some very essential modifications of existing organizations, if the policy he has thus far pursued should be persisted in. The Republican Party is still numerous and strong, but it has no platform or distinct creed. In its origin it was the growth of a sudden emergency. It took its shape and principles from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the rape attempted by Slavery upon Kansas. These were temporary issues, and have already very nearly disappeared from the political field. The great mass of the Republicans have practically abandoned the doctrine of Congressional control over the Territories, and have adopted the Democratic principle of popular sovereignty. Upon other questions there is no agreement among them. Some of them, like Speaker Banks, fall back upon their old Democratic views of the currency, the Tariff, &c., while others, like Senator Seward, adhere to the old Whig doctrines upon these subjects. In regard to Slavery, the tendency of the great body of the Republican Party is towards conservatism,—while a small portion will probably run into the extreme of Abolitionism.

When the Kansas question disappears, therefore, as it must ere long, from the field of national politics, it will not be easy for the Republican Party to unite upon any common platform of principles; and the probability is that a very large portion of it, especially in the Western and Middle States, will go over to the Democratic Party—especially if Northern and Western sentiments and interests should obtain predominance in that party? If Mr. Buchanan were to go on in the path upon which he has recently entered, and push the schemes of the Southern ultraists to consummation, he would inevitably throw the control of his own party into the hands of Senator Douglas and those who are acting with him. In that case the Southern Disunionists might secede from it, but this would only strengthen the organization as a whole; for it would gain infinitely more from the Americans and Republicans of the North and West than it could lose at the South.

It is pretty evident, however, that President Buchanan has already become sensible of the danger of his position, and that he will embrace the earliest opportunity to retrieve it. His instructions to Gen. Denver, the new Governor of Kansas, reöpen the whole subject, so far as he is concerned, and leave him perfectly free to recommend to Congress the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution, if the votes at the two elections of Dec. 21 and Jan. 5th should show that a majority of the people are opposed to it. He *sanctions both elections*, and thus substantially pledges himself to abide by the evidence they may furnish of the popular will. We presume he will do so, and thus settle the differences which have arisen upon that subject.

## The License of Murder.

Most men value their lives at least sufficiently to decline surrendering them at the pleasure of anybody else. The most reckless esteem the privilege of suicide precious long after they have grown indifferent to the charms, and contemptuous of the obligations, of existence. And with whatever complacency people may, in time, be brought to look upon other offences against the laws of God and man, the crime of murder is tolerably sure to command, in all parts of the world, its full share of the popular horror. Other criminals may hope for a refuge in the sympathy or the facility of the population—but the murderer must expect to find the whole country up in arms against him.

Our own people form no exception to this rule of the race. Between the commission of a murder and the conviction of the perpetrator, the public has but one voice. To seek, to hunt, to find, to arrest, to try and to condemn the destroyer of human life is a task which commands the support and the assistance of the entire community. But after the judgment has been rendered an extraordinary change invariably comes over the temper of the land, and the execution of the sentence of the law excites a fresh controversy, in which the position of the criminal is materially changed. No matter what the circumstances of his guilt may have been; no matter how atrocious the plotting or the doing of the deed for which he is to die, the prospect of his death invariably revolts the great masses of the population, and the very men who would not sleep till he was sentenced, lose their rest in labors to secure his pardon, or at least to defend him from the final rigor of his fate. Many reasons more or less philosophical might be given to account for this remarkable feature of our social history, some of them creditable to our national character, and some of them quite the reverse. There is a touch of the Cato in all generous hearts, and when a man has been fairly run to earth, a vague but natural instinct of magnanimity moves the people to "let him up." And then the popular memory is so short in this land of fierce and frequent excitements that, unless a man is hanged at the moment he leaves the prisoner's dock, the chances are that in a fortnight's time his very name will have passed away from the recollection of three-fourths of those who heard the Judge's charge and "thrilled" at the rendering of the verdict.

But, whatever the cause may be, there is no doubt that the peculiar tendency of the public mind in this country to interpose between the Judge and the Sheriff is rapidly developing a real and dangerous license of murder among us, by encouraging in criminals and in those whose habits of life tend to criminality, a general conviction that almost any possible plea will be found available with the Executives of our States, after the Judicial authorities shall have done their work. We began with "moral insanity," but after stretching that facile phrase to its uttermost applications, we found it necessary to invent a new and more elastic theory of extenuation, and we are actually now waiting to hear the decision of the Governor of a great State upon a petition of pardon, based on the grounds of "youth, ignorance and irreligion!" We have, of course, no special wish to enforce upon the wretched boy Rodgers a penalty which the paralyzed law seems incapable of exacting except in the case of drunken negroes and crazy foreigners. But we submit that it is high time to ascertain whether no punishment of murder can be devised which the State *will* impartially inflict with the assured certainty which alone can make punishment efficacious. Since it is clear that our people dislike hanging murderers as much as they like convicting them, would it not be well to find out, if we can, just what form of intimidating retribution we can rely upon seeing measured out to this terrible and increasing class of criminals? If the want of a pair of whiskers, or an imperfect training in philology, or the absence of any definite notions of theology, is to absolve a human being from the legal consequences of reckless drinking and reckless knifing, because our people dislike the gallows, then surely the fact ought to be known and a remedy applied. For, as the case stands now, any Malay who should run a muck down Wall-street at 12 M., would infallibly escape the hands of justice, on the evidence of his smooth cheeks, his little familiarity with Lindley Murray, and the confused state of his religious ideas.

## Kansas Affairs.

The following paragraph occurs in the instructions sent by the Secretary of State to the new Governor of Kansas:

> "The Territorial Legislature doubtless convened on the 7th inst., and, while it remains in session, its members are entitled to be secure and free in their deliberations. Its rightful action must also be respected. *Should it authorize an election by the people for any purpose, this election should be held without interruption, no less than those authorized by the Convention.* While the peace of the Territory is preserved, and freedom of election is secured, there need be no disastrous consequences."

These instructions are eminently judicious, and leave open a door by which, if he chooses to do so, the President may retrieve the mistake he has committed in urging the Congressional adoption of the Lecompton Constitution. An election has been ordered by the Territorial Legislature for the 6th of January, at which all the people of the Territory will have an opportunity of voting *for* and *against* the Lecompton Constitution, in both forms. The instructions of the President recognize this election as a valid and legitimate expression of the popular will, and direct the Governor to protect the people in the free exercise of their suffrage upon that occasion. It may fairly be inferred from this that the President will regard the result of that election as a true and reliable indication of the popular sentiment,—and that he will accept it as such himself, and recommend Congress to do so likewise.

If the vote, therefore, should on that occasion be *against* the Lecompton Constitution, the President cannot, with either justice or consistency, advise the admission of Kansas under that instrument into the Union.

It is to be regretted, in our judgment, that the Kansas Legislature should have passed an act repealing the law under which the Lecompton Convention was held. It is very doubtful whether such a repeal can have any legal validity; and the President, in the instructions to General Denver, says expressly:

> "It is proper to add that no action of the Territorial Legislature about to meet can interfere with the elections of the 21st of December and 6th of January, in the mode and manner prescribed by the Constitutional Convention."

Practically, this is a matter of not the slightest consequence, but it introduces a new element of difference, which may embarrass the settlement of old ones.

## The African Slave-Trade.

The world seriously wants a corps of Sir Thomas Brownes, who shall devote themselves to editing an annual almanac of *Vulgar Errors*. For there is hardly one subject of consideration and importance, in regard to which some dozen or more fundamental blunders have not obtained currency, simply by force of having been put into circulation. Few people would have the moral courage to deny that the moon is made of green cheese, in the face of a popular assertion that it is; for few people have any better ground than popular assertion for the vast majority of their beliefs not only in the matter of the moon, but in all other matters whatever, both sub and supra-lunary.

And so, as nobody has been found to question the often-repeated denunciation of the Anglo-American blockade on the Coast of Africa as a costly superfluity, which has done nothing to affect the Slave-trade, that blockade has been currently believed an idle tribute to philanthropy, and an unprofitable sacrifice to sentiment at the expense of common sense, and to the great detriment of the naval services of the two countries enlisted in the work. Nobody shrewder than a Parliamentary Committee had investigated the facts, and no statistics more authentic than a Parliamentary Report had ever been advanced in support of the allegation. It was enough to secure credit to the charge that the charge was made, and that one man after another had adopted it as a basis of argument or an ornament of declamation.

But now comes Dr. Livingstone, amply qualified by experience and observation to speak with understanding on the subject, and flatly contradicts the whole proposition. He went to the great Slave-trading countries of Africa in 1854, fully expecting, as he says, to find that "the nefarious traffic subsisted still as strongly as ever." He found no such thing, but on the contrary learned at all points that prosperous Slave-trading was a memory rather than a fact in those regions, and that reduced dealers spoke with a touching pathos of the good old times of the Slave-trade, much as Bristol captains or Newport merchants might. The revenue returns of the Portuguese settlements bore eloquent testimony to the same effect, and Dr. Livingstone even found an *inland Slave-trade* setting back from the coast under the depressing influence exerted by the presence of the squadrons upon the export traffic.

Neither does Dr. Livingstone believe that the sufferings of the slaves on the passage have been increased by the stringency of the watch kept up by the cruisers. It is an egregious instance, by the way, of the thoughtlessness with which opinions are tossed from man to man half round the world, that nobody seems to have noticed the flagrant inconsistency of this charge with the companion charge that the Slave-trade has been unaffected by the blockade. If the cruisers have not endangered the commerce, it is certainly rather ridiculous to pretend that the commerce has been endangered. We have little doubt that Dr. Livingstone, however, is right in thinking that the slaves suffer no more in the modern slave-ships than they did in the slave-ships of former days, when the trade in human beings was a licensed enterprise. And this for the simple reason that a cup which is full is full. The traders of 1757 packed as many people into the horrible holds of their floating slave-pens as they could contrive to introduce there. The traders of 1857 can do no more. And it must not be forgotten that the vessels engaged in the actual Slave-trade are vastly superior in all respects to those which were formerly employed, and that the duration of the voyages is now shortened in the exact ratio of the superiority of American clippers over Spanish galleons and Channel brigs.

The attitude of the English and American Governments on this question has already killed one lung of the Slave-trade. Brazil no longer breathes the life of her industry and her wealth into this infamous commerce. Bad as the *exhibit* of Spain and Cuba still is, it would be infinitely worse were the flags of the two great Anglo-Saxon empires to emancipate from all restraint the pirates who are sheltered by the banner of Castile. And civilization owes Dr. Livingstone a debt for the timely presentation of his testimony at the moment when the attention of England and the United States had been drawn to the dangerous projects of the Emperor Napoleon in connection with the Coast of Africa. It is to be hoped that neither Government will fail to press upon the consideration of the French Sovereign the risks involved in his schemes of "colonization from Africa." For it is really high time that the Continent of Africa itself should be treated as an integral part of the world's system, capable of domestic development, and not simply as a vast nursery of emigrant labor for the relief of distressed settlements in the four quarters of the earth. Africa is certainly abundantly able to yield "tropical products;" and it would seem to be worth while for the consuming races to inquire whether the three elements of capital, land, and labor cannot be as advantageously and economically combined on the soil of Africa herself as in the islands of the Caribbean, or the States of the Gulf. Those who sigh for the regeneration of the African race would do well to remember that trade has already regenerated and civilized large masses of mankind, whilst kidnapping and enslaving have never yet been known to do anything of the sort. Why not try first the method which derives the largest support from experience? If we must force the negro into civilization, why not begin by forcing him into commerce, which is the accredited gateway of civilization?

## The Territory of Arizona.

Between the thirty-first and thirty-third parallels of latitude, within the dominion of the United States, lies that celebrated tract of land which was acquired by purchase from Mexico during the mission of General Gadsden, at a cost of ten millions of dollars. The settlers of this purchase, since its separation from Mexico and annexation by act of Congress to the Territory of New-Mexico, have received from the Federal Government but slender protection for life and property. Indeed, within the past two years the depredations of the Apaches have increased rather than diminished, and many adventurous American citizens who have attempted to develop the rich mineral resources of this region, have lost not only their investments but their lives. Under these circumstances the inhabitants of the Gadsden purchase—more numerous now than those of Kansas, Nebraska, or Washington at the time of their organization—demand from Congress that it be separated from New-Mexico and erected into a distinct Territory under the name of Arizona, so that they may be enabled to protect themselves and build up another prosperous and thriving State. They have already elected Lieut. Mowry, of the United States Army, as their delegate—a gentleman who, from long residence in the Territory, is perfectly acquainted with its resources and has the interest of its people fully at heart. It is from Lieut. Mowry's published history of the new Territory of Arizona that we derive the substance of the present article.

The proposed boundaries of the Territory are the 34th parallel of latitude, with New-Mexico on the north, from the 103d meridian west to the Colorado; Texas on the east; Texas and the Mexican provinces of New-Mexico and Sonora on the south; and California on the west. The Territory would thus contain within its borders the three largest rivers on the Continent west of the Mississippi—the Rio Grande, Gila and Colorado of the West, and embrace 90,000 square miles.

Of the resources of this Territory, all those who have had an opportunity of judging, speak in the highest terms. Each exploration confirms the fact that it abounds in silver and copper; and every where, the remains of mining operations commenced by the Spaniards, and conducted more recently by the Mexicans, are to be found. The agricultural resources of Arizona are, moreover, sufficient to sustain a large mining population, and will afford ample supplies for immigration as soon as it flows in. The whole valley of the Gila, more than four hundred miles in length, can be made, with proper exertion, to yield plentiful crops. The Pimos Indians, who live in villages on the Gila, one hundred and seventy miles from its mouth, raise large crops of cotton, wheat and corn, and have for years supplied the thousands of emigrants who traverse the Territory *en route* to California. So, also, the valley of the Santa Cruz, which runs from north to south. It is about one hundred miles long, is in many places of great width, and has on either side rich valleys, watered by tributary streams of the Santa Cruz. The valleys and ranches of Arivaca, Sopori, Calabazas and Tucson are those at present most thickly settled. They produce all the fruits known to the Southern clime—grapes, wheat, corn and cotton, in abundance. Another valley of great richness is that of the San Pedro, capable of supporting a large population. The Valle de Sauz, still further east, though more limited, can be made available for the subsistence of a considerable number of people. The Rio Grande Valley is very rich, and, in some places, of great width, while the Mesilla Valley already contains a population of about 5,000 souls. The climate of this region is temperate and salubrious. Rain falls plentifully in the Summer months, and in Winter snow is seldom seen even upon the mountain tops.

Of the present mining operations in Arizona, the most considerable in point of labor performed and results, is "The Arizona Copper Mining Company." This Company was incorporated by the California Legislature, with a capital of $1,000,000. The mines are old, and were celebrated in Mexico under the name of El-Ajo. The Company, at a large expense, have supplied their mines with water, extracted several hundred tons of ore, and erected buildings, smelting furnaces, and other appliances to facilitate their operations. They employ about one hundred men, mostly Mexican miners. The mines are situated one hundred and thirty miles from the mouth of the Gila River, and about sixty miles south of it. A portion of this mine is owned by English capitalists; and its profits may be easily calculated when it is known that the ore costs, delivered in Swansea, England, at the utmost, $125 per ton, and is worth from $200 to $375. The Sonora Exploring and Mining Company was organized in 1856, with a capital of $2,000,000. Its principal office is in Cincinnati, Ohio, and its seat of operations at Tubac, in the Santa Cruz Valley. The Rancho of Arivaca, containing several silver mines and seventeen thousand valuable acres of land, has been purchased by this Company. The Sopori silver mine is another very valuable property, but want of capital has prevented its extensive development. Nevertheless, it affords its proprietors a handsome profit, worked in the smallest and cheapest manner. The "Gadsonia Copper Mining Company," having taken out a few tons of very rich ore, have been obliged to suspend operations on account of the cost of transportation. Perhaps the most advantageously situated of all, are the "Gila River Copper Mines," on the Gila River, only twenty-five miles from its mouth. The ores can be taken from the vein, immediately shipped, and transported down the Colorado River to the head of the Gulf of California, where they can be transhipped to England at a small cost. Upwards of twenty veins of copper ore have been opened, and the assays give results varying from 30 to 70 per cent. It is anticipated by the proprietors that the first cargo will be shipped to Swansea, England, during the present year. Silver mining is also carried on in the vicinity of the Mesilla Valley, and near the Rio Grande. Many other mining operations are constantly being commenced; but the depredations of the Apache Indians have almost entirely snatched success from the hard-working miner, who, besides losing his all, is often massacred in some ferocious manner.

No protection, either civil or military, is extended over the greater portion of Arizona. This checks the development of all her resources—not only to her own injury, but to the injury of California and the Atlantic States, by withholding a market for their productions, and the bullion which she is able to supply to an extent corresponding to the labor employed in obtaining it.

The population of Arizona is at present not far from eight thousand, and is rapidly increasing. The Mesilla Valley and the Rio Grande are the most thickly populated, and contain about five thousand souls. A majority of the Mesilla inhabitants are Mexicans, but they will be controlled by the Americans, whose number and influence are constantly on the increase. The Santa Cruz Valley, in which are situated the towns of Tubac, Tucson, Tumacacari and the mining settlement of Sopori, and others, is, next to Mesilla, the most thickly inhabited. Tucson is fast becoming a thriving American town, and Tubac, deserted by the Mexicans, and occupied by the Sonora Exploring Mining Company, now boasts a population of several hundreds. The Calabazas Valley is also fast filling up with Americans, and many of the fine claims on the San Pedro River have already been located by immigrants, under the general preemption law.

A small settlement is growing up at Colorado City, opposite Fort Yuma, at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers. Situated at the present head of navigation, at the point where the Overland Mail route crosses the Colorado, and where the Southern Pacific Railroad must bridge the stream, this place is destined to be one of great commercial importance, as it is the necessary stopping-place for all travel across the country.

There seems to be but one way in which the settlers of this Region can be protected in their legitimate pursuits from the depredations of hostile Indians, and that way is to grant them the organization they seek. At present the condition of the Territory is deplorable in the extreme. Throughout the whole country there is no redress for crimes or civil injuries—no courts, no law, no magistrates. The Territory of New-Mexico, to which it is attached, affords it no protection. If the prayers of the Arizona petitioners for a separate organization be granted, Lieut. Mowry thinks that in five years a great State may be built upon this remote frontier, and a corresponding population gathered within its limits. But aside from these considerations, justice and humanity demand that Congress shall hear and answer the prayer of the people of Arizona for protection. If these arguments fail, then they offer *interest*; for the organization of the Territory is the guarantee of a supply of silver: and as California is the Golden, so will Arizona be henceforth known as the "Silver State" of the Union.

## Death of the Sculptor Rauch.

On Saturday, the 5th of December, while the obsequies of the first of American sculptors were celebrating in New-York, Berlin was mourning the most illustrious modern master of the art in which the lamented Crawford had won so distinguished a rank. When the eightieth birthday of Rauch was celebrated, on the 2d of January, 1857, the erect figure, healthy complexion and brilliant eye of the venerable artist seemed to promise the long continuance of a career most remarkable for the constant combination of favorable fortune with resolute ambition. Half a century of aspiration and achievement had placed the name of Rauch in modern art by the side of the names of Humboldt in science and Goethe in literature, and, like the poet and the savant, the sculptor crowned his latest years with his noblest work. What the *Faust* is in the history of Goethe, and the *Kosmos* in the life of Humboldt, the colossal monument of Frederick the Great is among the productions of Rauch; nor had he rested from his labors on the completion of that massive *chef d'œuvre*. The noble statues of Gneisenau and Yorck, which now support his stately figure of the liberator, Blücher, near the Opera-House of Berlin, and a grand group of Aaron and Hur holding up the hands of Moses during the battle of Joshua with the Amalekites, testify to his undiminished activity during the last four or five years.

Christian Rauch was born in Waldeck, (the birth-place of the painter Kaulbach,) Jan. 2, 1777, and of parents in the humblest walk of life. But he was born an artist, and betook himself, in his first youth, to Cassel, where he was learning the principles of sculpture of a very inferior master named Ruhl, when he was called to Berlin, to take possession of the effects of his brother, a lackey in the regal service. As Rauch was then but twenty years of age, and extremely handsome, he was offered the post left vacant by his brother's death, and entered the household of the Queen Louisa. Tradition relates that his genius was surprised by the Queen herself, who casually came out of a room in which she had been sitting for a bust to Schadow, (the sculptor of the famous *Filatrice*,) and found her lackey busily engaged in modeling her royal self in wax. Another tale relates that Rauch devised a mould for butter, which excited attention by its novelty and artistic beauty. But the essential fact is, that the Queen, who was one of the cleverest as well as one of the most heroic women that ever filled a throne, discovered this Apollo in her ante-chamber, and sent him first to study with Schadow, then to Dresden, and finally to Rome.

In 1811 he was summoned to Berlin to perform the melancholy duty of commemorating the beauty and the character of his royal patroness. He returned with his commission to Italy, and there executed that wonderful statue of Queen Louisa, which now "sleeps" at Charlottenburg and has taken its place among the immortalities of the art.

The marble statues of Bulow and Scharnhorst near the Guard House in the Unter-den-Linden-street at Berlin, were the next contributions of Rauch to the treasures of the Prussian capital, and from the time of the fall of Napoleon and the revival of Prussian nationality under the noble stimulus of the People's war against France, the chisel of the rapidly-rising artist was steadily occupied in great monumental works, destined to exert a lasting influence over the character of his fellow-countrymen. The Valhalla of Munich and the palaces of St. Petersburg contain his finest idealizations, but the glory of Rauch is identified most thoroughly with the greatness of Prussia.

From 1840, the year in which the present King mounted the throne, till 1852, Rauch's time was almost exclusively devoted to the colossal equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, which now stands opposite the Prince of Prussia's palace, and contributes to make the promenade from the Brandenburg Gate, Unter-den-Linden, down to the Castle, with the eight groups of white marble on the Castle-Bridge, one of the richest out-door exhibitions of classic art to be found in the world. This work is confessedly the grandest of its class which modern times have produced.

Few men have been so successful in life as Christian Rauch, and none have ever more richly deserved success by all the attributes of talent, of character and of energy. He died at Dresden Dec. 3, was brought in state to Berlin Dec. 5, and buried Dec. 7, from his *atelier* in the *Lager-Haus*.

Gov. Wise and the Muskets for Gov. Ligon—In the day of Gov. Ligon's tribulations, when he feared an outbreak of infuriated ruffianism in Baltimore, he sent a moving appeal to Gov. Wise, of Virginia, for aid, and the aid was sent in the shape of a lot of muskets. The Legislature of the Commonwealth lately requested Gov. Wise to explain the reason for this little act of comity. The amiable Governor does so, in a special message, two columns long. He takes the ground that it was a duty of friendship to help a brother Executive out of a tight spot; and, moreover, justifies his action by reference to the clause of the Constitution of the State which enables the Governor to conduct all intercourse with neighboring States, "in person," if he sees fit. The number of guns sent was 2,000 Gov. Ligon returned them safely, with his compliments, when the occasion for their use passed; and then Gov. Wise sent a polite invitation to Gov. Ligon to come to see him in a friendly way. Gov. Wise spreads the whole correspondence before the Legislature, and there the matter probably ends.

A Hint for Cincinnati.—A humanitarian butcher, in *Punch*, proposes the use of chloroform in the business of killing pigs. As it has been introduced into hospitals, he thinks the same motives should cause its adoption in butchers' shops.

The Gaines Case.—This interminable case is up again before the Courts in New-Orleans. New testimony has been introduced, tending to show that the signature of Daniel Clark to the articles of partnership with Chew & Relf was *a forgery*. On this point the evidence now turns.

### The Rochester Murder—Further Developments.

The announcement was made yesterday that Mrs. Sarah Littles and her brother, Ira Stout, have been held to answer for the murder of Charles W. Littles in Rochester on Saturday last. The remainder of the testimony produced at the Coroner's Inquest, published in the Rochester papers of Wednesday evening, furnishes some additional facts bearing upon the case. The character of the parties implicated in the commission of the crimes does not improve by the further results of the investigation.

Then comes the testimony of the dressmaker, Mary Farrel; who swears that Mrs. Littles was in her shop at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening; that Mrs. L. wore a victorine and *and had a pair of black rosettes in her hair*, and that in a conversation about the difficulties between her and Mr. Littles, the witness remarked that if Mrs. L. would do right, there need not be so much trouble. The police officers who examined the premises in Monroe-street, swear that they found in the house the waist of a lady's dress *which had burdock burrs upon it*, and bore traces of recent washing; that more burrs were on a woman's skirt, also found there; that a search in Galusha-street where the parties declare they fell, showed that no burdocks grow there, but that an abundance of this weed is found on the river bank, near which the body of Littles was discovered. A *single rosette* was discovered in the house, concealed in a calico skirt; and in the pocket of the same skirt was a quantity of broken jewelry.

Drs. Montgomery and Avery made a personal examination of Mrs. Littles in the Jail on Sunday, with the following result:

"We found an abrasion on the right forearm, near its middle, on the inner side of the arm; *the nose abraded and bruised, and both eyes blackened*, and both sides of the right eye discolored and swollen; under the chin abrasions, and a slight abrasion or bruise *on the left side* near the top of the chest below the sternal end of the clavicle. We found on the left leg in front, just above the ankle joint, *an abrasion an inch long*; left knee, on the outer side and a little below the joint, abraded and knee bruised; on the right knee, on the outer side above the joint, *an abrasion as large as a half dollar piece*, and knee in front abraded, and bruised appearance of the knee-joint generally."

Similar abrasions and scratches were found upon the person of Ira Stout.

Mr. F. S. Austin testifies that he went to the house of the Stouts, after the discovery of the body, to apprise the family of the event. This was the result of that interview:

"I asked for Mrs. Littles; went into the middle room, and Mrs. L. came in; her face was so marked that I did not recognize her at first; asked if it was Mrs. Littles, and she said it was; her hair was disordered, and with one hand she held a shawl around her shoulders; I said, 'Mrs. Littles, your husband is dead!' She betrayed no emotion whatever, and this threw me off my guard; I expected to see her feel rather bad; 'Is he?' she replied, in a tone that made me think it was no news to her, but that she knew all about it. Up to this time I had not connected her with the murder, nor heard of her difficulties with her husband. I then asked her 'if she would not like to go down to the Post-Office?' She said: 'I suppose I'd ought to go down.'"

A great amount of other testimony was produced, of no particular relevancy. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was as follows:

"The Jury find that the body viewed by them is the body of Charles W. Littles; that he came to his death in the city of Rochester, on the night of the 19th, or the morning of the 20th day of December, 1857, by wounds upon the head, from some weapon to the Jury unknown, or by being thrown from the precipice of the Genesee River. And the Jury have probable cause to believe that said wounds and injuries were inflicted by Ira Stout, otherwise called Marion Ira Stout, and that Mrs. Sarah Littles was accessory thereto, and also some other person to the Jury unknown."

The following resolutions were adopted by the Jury:

*Resolved*, As the sense of the Coroner's Jury, after a laborious investigation into the death of Charles W. Littles, continuing through four days, that there is nothing in the testimony, or in the conduct of the parties, to implicate Eli Stout, and his wife, Jane Stout, in the murder of said Littles, or to subject them to the slightest suspicion of complicity with or knowledge thereof; but that they have borne themselves throughout the whole of the investigation in a most creditable manner, testifying frankly and fully to all facts within their knowledge, without reference to the influence such facts would have upon the members of their own family, charged with the horrible crime.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Jury are due to Coroner Quin, for his energy and diligence manifested in this investigation, and his uniform courtesy to the jurors, and the public present; and also to the Chief of Police, Mr. Oviatt, and his force, for their perseverance and efforts in obtaining proof and procuring witnesses in this case.

The Coroner then issued his warrant for commitment of Ira Stout and Sarah Littles, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

### Another Chapter of Murders.

#### THE WESTFIELD MURDER.

The following are particulars of the horrible murder of a woman and two children at Westfield, Mass., mentioned by telegraph yesterday: "A man named Albert Stoube, a native of Switzerland, and a cigar maker by trade, who has resided some time in Westfield, has been missed from that place for several days, his dwelling having in the meantime remained closed. A week ago last Tuesday morning he was observed to leave the house, and since that day nothing has been seen of him or any member of his family. Yesterday considerable curiosity was expressed by those to whom these facts became known; and the excitement increasing, the neighbors this morning resolved to enter the house occupied by the family, the door of which was found to be fastened. An entry was made through an upper bedroom window, and those who first ascended to the apartment were met with a fearful sight. Upon the floor and bed, in different positions, lay the dead bodies of the wife and the two children of Stoube. Their throats were cut from ear to ear, and there were evident indications of a fearful struggle. The body of the murdered wife lay on the floor, mangled and bruised, surrounded by dried and clotted blood. The bodies of the poor children were in the bed, they having been slaughtered during their sleep. It is supposed that the horrid crime was committed a week ago last Monday night, and that on the following morning Stoube made good his escape. He had evidently proceeded deliberately to work, as his bloody clothes, which he had changed after the deed, were found in the house. We have at present no description of the murderer.

#### A MURDERER CAUGHT IN WISCONSIN.

The Chicago *Press* announces the capture, near Milwaukie, of the murderer of Mr. Lanerman. This murder was committed at Blue Island on the 11th inst. A detective was put on the track, and found the culprit with the team of the murdered man in his possession. The name of the supposed murderer is Albert Strope *alias* Emil Derr. Prior to two weeks ago, he was in the employ of a man living about three miles beyond Blue Island. His employer taking ill, sent Strope to the village for letters, which he received and opened, finding in one of them an express draft for $390. Strope came to this city, drew the money and disappeared. Since then Messrs. Bradley & Co. have been on the watch for him, and had sent a detective to Milwaukie, where Strope had acquaintances, to look for him.

#### THE "SEAVIEW HOUSE" MURDER—DONNELLY TO BE HUNG.

The Trenton *Gazette* of yesterday says: "The Court of Pardons was in session yesterday until nearly 5 o'clock, when they finally decided to refuse to commute the sentence of James P. Donnelly, convicted of the murder of Albert S. Moses. All the Courts are now exhausted, and nothing remains but to execute the sentence of the law. Donnelly will be executed on Friday, the 8th day of January next. Great and universal sympathy is felt for the unfortunate relatives of the prisoner, and the members of the Court of Pardons had a hard duty to perform. But there is scarcely any one at all familiar with the facts who entertains a doubt as to the guilt of Donnelly, and it is just that the law should have its course.

Justice Dispensed by an Alderman.—The following appeared on the official return made yesterday morning, by Capt. Hartt, of the Seventeenth Ward to the Deputy-Superintendent of Police: "At 1½ A. M., officers Lawney and Paulson found two men, named Stephen Wilson and James Ford, fighting in the First-avenue, near Ninth-street. The men were intoxicated and had thrown each other down, and were striking and scratching each other on the walk. The officers arrested them and started for the Station-house, when they were interfered with by William Coulter, Alderman of the Seventeenth Ward, who attempted to rescue the prisoners. Failing in this, the Alderman came to the Station-house, where he opened Court and proceeded to take the testimony of the officers substantiating their charge, after which the Alderman directed the prisoners to be discharged. The Alderman was in such a condition at the time, from the effects of liquor, as to be unfit to transact business, and the above procedings were protested against by Sergeants Hedden and McKelvey."

Opposition Supervisors Sworn In.—The six candidates for Supervisors who received next to the highest number of votes at the last election were sworn in yesterday morning by Mayor Wood. According to the new law, the six candidates receiving next to the highest number of votes are to be *appointed* by the Mayor. There was some suspicion that the Mayor might refuse to appoint them, as they are mostly Republicans; but as soon as they presented themselves and stated their object he treated them courteously, and swore them in as follows:

John A. Kennedy, Orison Blunt,
William R. Stewart, Thomas Stillman,
Augustus Kissman, Peter P. Voorhies.

The other six, who received the highest number of votes, are Democrats. They will probably be sworn in on the 1st Monday in January.

## FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.

### The American Slaver Wm. G. Lewis—How she was Captured—Singular Conduct of the English on the Coast—The French and the Slave-Trade, &c.

*From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Friday.*

The bark *Wm. G. Lewis* was brought into the port of Norfolk on Monday last, having been seized as a slaver at the mouth of Congo River, in November, by a boat expedition from the U. S. sloop *Dale*, in charge of Lieutenants A. B. Cummings and Walker. We receive from a correspondent the following account of her capture, with other interesting details in reference to the Slave-trade:

Mouth of Congo River, Nov. 12, 1857.

Messrs. Editors: The bark *Wm. G. Lewis*, of New-York, was taken, on the night of the 6th inst., at Punta Lehua, about 35 miles up the river, by one of the boats from the *Dale*, and will sail to-morrow direct for Norfolk.

The boat by which she was captured had been sent in search of another vessel suspected of being engaged in the Slave trade, the brig *Windward*, of New-Orleans. The *Windward* was snugly moored alongside the bank, discharging cargo under very suspicious circumstances, but at the same time there was not sufficient evidence to justify her seizure.

The *Lewis* was there at the same time, and although suspected from the fact of her having been seized in New-York, before sailing, still she seemed to be engaged in a legitimate trade. Her papers appeared to be correct, and her cargo corresponded to the manifest. After the return of the boat expedition the *Dale* went on a cruise as far as Loango to the northward, and on returning to the river, (Congo,) this second boat expedition was determined on, the officers of the *Dale* hoping, meanwhile, that something might be developed to condemn the *Windward*. But on the arrival of the boat party at Punta Lehua, the suspected bird had had flown, and there is little doubt but that she is concealed somewhere up the river, in one of the little creeks where a boat would never think of examining, watching the first moment to take in her slaves and be off.

The *Lewis* was still in her berth, tied up to the trees, her cargo all landed and hold clear. It required a very brief examination then to determine her character. She was brought down the river the next day. The fact of her having been that length of time, in such a sickly region, with every man down with the fever, was in itself suspicious. The incentive must be a strong one to persuade men to risk their lives, in the reckless way these men do, lying week after week moored near a dead undergrowth of mangrove bushes, that makes one feverish to even look at. Even the sea breeze, by the time it reaches the factories at Punta Lehua, brings pestilence with it, blowing as it does, over marshes and swamps, for more than 20 miles. Legal traders rarely remain more than a day or two. But there was abundance of other evidence without resorting to that. She carried an unusual amount of water casks, which the manifest stated contained salt water for ballast. On examination, instead of containing water, many were stowed full of staves for other casks, in all enough casks to hold fresh water for more than five hundred slaves across the Atlantic. Then a quantity of iron was found of a very convenient size to make slave irons of. Besides these evidences, there was scarcely a man of her crew who answered his description on the crew list. A closer examination of her log and other papers, that had not been seen on the first visit, brought other very conclusive evidence to light; her "charter party" (which contained no seal) provided for her having always sufficient *cargo* for ballast, and forbade her going more than ten miles up any river. These casks were called "ballast" on her manifest, (which is evidently forged,) and she was found upwards of thirty miles up the Congo. Then the accounts of her Captain and mate are very contradictory. Enough evidence was found to condemn a dozen slavers, and I have no doubt abundance more will leak out on the passage. I think the moral effect of this capture will be very great. These fellows have been very bold for the last year or so. They bring out a cargo to lull suspicion, and the first favorable moment leave the coast with a cargo of negroes for the West Indies. Supplied as they are with fast vessels, it is of little use for the kind of ships that are sent out here to give chase. One steamer would do more than the whole combined squadron to check this infernal traffic.

The English have been very successful in capturing slavers for months back, but in every instance the prize was taken by a steamer; the most of their captures, too, have been American vessels, but taken in a way that would lead one to suppose that their cupidity had more to do with their efforts than their philanthropy. Here is one instance: "A few days since an English steamer, (the *Alecto*, I think,) spoke the *Clara B. Williams*, the latter being under American colors and papers. There was no doubt of her errand at all, but a clause in the Ashburton treaty *forbids* the vessels of one nation from interfering with the vessels of the other, merely the American principle *denying the right of search*. The English captain, after looking at her papers, remarked, "Well—you are an American, and I cannot touch you, but if you keep that flag flying I'll give you a tow a few miles down the coast and give you up to the *Dale*. By becoming a prize, or giving himself up to the English, he would merely lose his vessel and go ashore, but if he was taken by an American man-of-war he would not only lose his vessel but be sent to the United States and tried for piracy; so the safest decision was to give himself up to the English. He accordingly hauled down his flag, threw his papers overboard, and became a prize *without colors or papers*. This has occurred in several instances, and yet there appears to be no remedy. The English are infringing no law or right, but 'tis an unmanly proceeding at best. We can claim nothing for the scamp by hauling down his ensign, he expatriated himself at once and was no more than a pirate.

The French, under the patronage of the Government, are carrying on a kind of Slave-trade in a very shrewd way, which I presume you have heard of long before this. There is a contract existing between the Government and the house of Regis & Co., in Marseilles, to furnish 20,000 emigrants for Martinique and Guadaloupe, within two years. They are purchased along the coast, in nearly the same way as slaves, but they soften the title down to emigrant. They are ostensibly employed for some specified time, taken to the West Indies, and there hired out. At the expiration of that time, instead of being discharged, they are reported *dead*, and quietly transported to the interior or another plantation, and sold. A week ago there were two French vessels taking in emigrants at Loango.

But here is the end of my paper, so I must conclude.

Yours, A.

☞ The dentists held their semi-monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, at No. 57 Bond-street, Dr. A. McIlroy in the Chair. An animated discussion was kept up on the subject appointed at the previous meeting, viz: The comparative effects of the various methods used to retain artificial plate-teeth in the mouth, especially the relative merits of the various kinds of clasps. Drs. J. Smith Dodge, Clark, Covel, J. Allen, and others, gave the results of their observation, and described their works of construction. The next subject for discussion is "The Treatment of Exposed Nerves, and Filling the Nerve-Cavity."

Grammar School No. 23.—The second exhibition of Grammar School No. 23, took place on Wednesday, at the School-house Nos. 26 and 28 City Hall-place. The exercises consisted of singing and recitations by the scholars, male and female. They generally acquitted themselves well. Messrs. Mullany and Duffy, Principals of the Male and Female Departments, respectively conducted the exhibition, which reflected as much credit upon themselves as on those under their charge. The presentation of certificates and Christmas gifts concluded the exercises.

Columbia College.—It appears by the catalogue of Columbia College for the present year, just issued, that there are at present 152 students at the institution, classified as follows: Seniors 26, Juniors 35, Sophomores 50, Freshmen 41. The Philolexian Society numbers 48 members and the Peithologian 34. The Catalogue is issued by the Trustees, and not, as in former times, by the students.

Prisoners' Library at Sing Sing.—A donation of 880 volumes of new and excellent books was received yesterday by Mr. Wm. Jay Haskett, from the publishers Appleton, of Broadway. James F. Hessey, Esq., of the Board of Education, has given 20 volumes of new and excellent books. The American Sunday School Union, 107 volumes. The Church of Rev. Dr. Stohlmann, of Warren-street, 42 volumes of German books. The amount of books collected by Mr. Haskett for this library is 1,091 volumes. This humane enterprise, under his supervision, has been eminently successful.

One David Thompson has been arrested in Providence on a charge of being a leader of a band of robbers who have infested Massachusetts.

### The Nicaragua Meeting at Mobile.

#### SYMPATHY FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE NEW WALKER EXPEDITION.

*From the Mobile Register, Dec. 17.*

Pursuant to very brief notice, the largest public meeting ever held in Mobile, assembled on Tuesday night, 15th inst., at the Amphitheatre, to consider Nicaraguan affairs, and express the deep and universal sympathy felt by this community in the success of Gen. Wm. Walker. Hon. Percy Walker moved to organize the meeting by the appointment of the following officers, viz.: Chairman, Ex-Gov. Winston; for Vice-Presidents, Hon. Arthur F. Hopkins, Hon. John Bragg and Gen. C. J. McRae; for Secretaries, O. S. Jewett and W. J. Kennedy, which motion was adopted.

Gov. Winston, in assuming the Chair, stated briefly the objects of the meeting, and expressed his own deep interest in the cause of Nicaraguan Americanization—that it was of vital importance to the South, and deserved the support of all her citizens.

Hon. Percy Walker then addressed the meeting in a full, concise and triumphant argument to show that General Walker's entrance into Nicaragua was lawful—that his residence and promotion there were lawful—that his abandonment of the country of his adoption was compulsory and under the coercion of an officer whose Government had given no such authority—that his recent sojourn in the United States was as a guest, and his return a matter of right, with which the Government had no authority to interfere. Col. Walker stated and proved that there was no violation of our neutrality laws in the fact or the manner of General Walker's return to Nicaragua, and expressed the opinion that any interposition by our Government against him was unjust and unwarrantable. He closed his remarks by submitting the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we have heard with great gratification of the safe arrival at Punta Arenas, Nicaragua, of General William Walker and the emigrants who accompanied him; that we hail that event as the forerunner of the Americanization of Nicaragua, securing in the no-distant future the control of the great highways of trade, strengthening the position of our country upon this continent, and promising new power to the Southern States, and that we regard it as the imperative duty of Southern men especially to aid the movement in every proper form.

*Resolved, further*, That General Walker having been elected on the 13th of July, 1856, under a decree issued by the then supreme Government of Nicaragua, President, must be regarded as the head *de jure* of that Republic, and that, as such, he has heretofore been recognized by our Government.

*Resolved, further*, That the steamer *Fashion*, having been inspected and examined by the proper authorities, both in New-Orleans and this city, and having obtained her clearance in due form, she had a right to a free and unobstructed landing at her port of destination; and that the act of overhauling and inspecting her at Punta Arenas, by the commander of the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, was without justification by the laws of nations, and is only less censurable than the conduct of Capt. Davis, of the Navy, when he forced Governor Walker to capitulate to the Costa Rican forces a few months since.

*Resolved, further*, That the conduct of Captain Chatard, of the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, at "Greytown," in claiming to exercise a protectorate over that place, and acting as we are constrained to believe, in conjunction with the British Consul, in interfering with the movements of General Walker after he had effected a landing, was without warrant of law, unbecoming an American officer, not authorized, we hope, by instructions from his Government, and merits condemnation and censure.

*Resolved, further*, That inasmuch as President Buchanan, in his late message to Congress, and also in his correspondence with the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, while he was Minister near that Court, construed the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850 as excluding both the United States and Great Britain from occupying, colonizing, or exercising any dominion over any part of Central America, he is, in the opinion of this meeting, bound to issue the necessary orders to our naval officers, as will effectually prevent the recurrence of such conduct as that committed by Captain Chatard.

*Resolved*, That we concur in the declaration of Mr. Buchanan in his recent Message, that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was a violation of the "traditional and time-honored policy of our country" in regard to the other States of the American Continent, and that in our judgment this Government should take immediate steps for the abrogation of said treaty, and that the European powers should be given to understand that the interests of this country requires that they should no longer interfere with the affairs of this Continent.

*Resolved, further*, That we cordially approve of the following resolutions now pending in the Legislature of this State, and urge their immediate adoption by that body, viz:

*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened, that this General Assembly do cordially approve of the following declarations of the National Democratic Convention held at Cincinnati in June, 1856, in relation to the foreign poreign policy of the Federal Government, viz:

"The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free-trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

That our geographical and political position in reference to other States of this continent no less than the interest of our commerce and the developments of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine: their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending integrity.

That the great highway which nature, as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times, and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Government of the States within whose dominions it lies.

We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it."

*Resolved, further*, That this General Assembly expect the present National Administration to make every proper effort to insure our ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of its soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

*Resolved, further*, That in view of so commanding an interest as that of an inter-oceanic communication between the opposite shores of America, this General Assembly cannot but sympathize with the Liberal Party in Nicaragua in their efforts to regenerate that portion of the continent—that a successful issue of those efforts cannot but redound to the political and commercial power of the United States—that there is nothing in our Constitution and laws, or treaty stipulations, to interfere with the right of individual citizens of this country to emigrate to Nicaragua, and if they think proper, to aid in the establishment of a government of liberal principles—and that in the exercise of that right they can carry arms with them.

That while this General Assembly would not encourage military organizations within the Territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to wage war against any friendly power, nor sanction any breach of our neutrality laws, they assert, at the same time, the right of individual citizens peaceably to leave the United States with the intention of becoming, if they desire it, the citizens of any other country, and that in doing so they should not be subjected to seizure or search by Federal authority.

*Resolved, further*, That this General Assembly hold that the President of the United States is bound, by the resolutions of the National Democratic Convention, and the "Ostend Circular," to use all the powers of the Government to prevent the interference of European nations with the affairs of this continent, and especially to secure American influence and control on the Isthmus of Nicaragua, and thus obtain for the United States a safe and reliable communication between their Atlantic and Pacific possessions, and their incalculable advantages of Oriental traffic.

*Resolved, further*, That the newspapers in this city be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and that copies of the same be forwarded to the President of the United States, to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the delegates from this County in our State Legislature.

Major Howard, of Georgia, was then called for, and made a brief but spirited speech, in which he declared that the success of General Walker was the most important event of the age, and almost absolutely essential to the interests of the South; that we should furnish him forthwith with men and means, and above all with a war steamer large enough and strong enough to punish the impertinences to which he had been subjected by American and English officers recently at Greytown; that for one he was willing to contribute one thousand dollars to such an object. He said that the neutrality laws had been violated by the officious intervention of Commander Davis, of the war-sloop *St. Mary*, in compelling General Walker's capitulation, and the Government of the United States, as an act of simple justice, was bound to restore him to the country whence he was driven by one of his own officers.

Judge Meek followed in an address of great power and eloquence. He stated that he was no fillibuster; that he thought the neutrality laws should be rigidly obeyed; but that their enforcement could in no way affect General Walker or his expedition. He then referred to the historical statements of Col. Walker, and fully concurred in their correctness. General Walker visited Nicaragua by invitation, became its Chief Magistrate by the free voluntary suffrages of the people, his own soldiers taking no part in the election; that he was forced to leave the country by the unwarrantable interposition of an American officer, without the authority or sanction of the Government of the United States; that there was no violation of the neutrality laws in his return; that it was not an expedition fitted out against a country with which we are at peace, but the return of a rightful ruler to the land over which he was entitled to exercise authority; that General Walker was the government of Nicaragua; that President Buchanan had stated, during the sojourn of General Walker in this country, that he (the President) regarded Walker as lawfully President of Nicaragua as he himself was President of the United States.

Judge Meek further said that this movement could not be regarded as a violation of the Neutrality laws because there was no government *de jure* or *de facto* existing in Nicaragua at the time of General Walker's departure, recognized by our Government—that we, therefore, had no relations of peace with "the people" of Nicaragua except through General Walker himself, and the reëstablishment of his power forcibly or otherwise could not in any sense be considered "an expedition against the territories of a prince or a people with whom we are at peace."

Colonel Langdon succeeded Judge Meek, and agreed with him fully in his advocacy of a strict observance of the Neutrality laws, but thought they could have no application to the present case. He regarded the Americanization of Nicaragua a practical enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and in full accordance with what should be our national policy. It was important to the whole country, but of vital necessity to the South. Surrounded and assailed on every hand, the extension of Slavery into that beautiful and productive country, under the auspices of American freemen, would, while widening the area of republican institutions, furnish a bulwark of strength to the South. The commercial advantages of this movement, if successful, could not be estimated. The commerce of the Gulf of Mexico would soon equal, if not exceed, that of the Atlantic, and of the blessings of this trade Mobile would be the largest recipient.

Judge Hopkins was called for, and in a condensed but clear and conclusive argument, established the following facts: That Gen. Walker was, at the time of his compulsory withdrawal from Nicaragua, its rightful Chief Magistrate, not only according to the laws of Nicaragua, but by the admission of our Government. That he was still, therefore, President of Nicaragua, which had no other Government than his. That his return could not be impeded by our Government without a violation of international comity.

All the speakers denounced the intervention of Commander Davis, condemned the interference of the authorities at Washington with Gen. Walker's recent return to Nicaragua, and pronounced the conduct of Captain Chatard, of the *Saratoga*, toward Gen. Walker impertinent, officious and unworthy the character of an American officer.

The utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout.

"So Much for Buckingham."—The sale of silver goods formerly belonging to His Grace the present Duke of Buckingham, advertised for Thursday, attracted a great crowd of spirited competitors to the auction sale of Messrs. Leeds & Co. Not many ladies were present. We note some of the prices:

Table forks, King's pattern, sold for $1 94 per ounce; gravy spoons sold for $2 20; salt spoons, $2 60; pickle forks, $3 75 per ounce; butter knives, $3 45 per ounce. Of the large pieces, salad bowls sold at $2 30 per ounce; the tureen and salvers sold at $2 25 per ounce; a tea urn, $1 45 per ounce; the tea set at $2 32½ per ounce.

The style and pattern of the larger pieces was that of the age of George I. and II., ordinarily styled King's pattern, not so peculiar in fashion as the style prevalent in the time of Queen Anne, James or Charles II. The tea set and urn were bought for the St. George's Society.

As some persons might imagine the possibility of these articles having been engraved in England, for sale in America, we have been at special pains to verify the fact that the whole collection, which has evidently been in use many years, was purchased some years ago at the late sale at Stowe, by a wealthy citizen of New-York then present at the sale, and who has now in turn been compelled to consign them to the hammer.

## NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

### Contents for Saturday, Dec. 26.

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XIII.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.
XIV.—OBITUARY NOTICES.
XV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full and Accurate Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets for the Week—Agricultural News.

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All orders must be addressed to the Publishers of the Weekly Times, No. 138 Nassau-street.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway,

Have a full and choice stock of BROCATEL, SATIN DE LAINE, WORSTED DAMASKS, CORNICES, which are now offered at less than cost of importation.

WINDOW SHADES.

Our Stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in NEW-YORK, and our superior manufacturing facilities enables us to offer them at less than other houses.

CLOTHING.
JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO., No. 21 Park-place,
and
No. 24 Murray-st.,
will continue to sell for a few weeks longer
their large and well-made
WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
at much less than wholesale prices.

AN ELEGANT PRESENT
FOR A WIFE,
DAUGHTER,
SISTER, OR
FEMALE FRIEND:
A GROVER & BAKER
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
For sale at No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

MERRY CHRISTMAS, LADIES—AND IF YOU WISH to make presents you can get beautiful embroidered toilet slippers, (presents for gentlemen.) Also ladies', misses' and childrens' gaiter boots and shoes of all kinds, with boys' and youths' patent leather boots. Congress gaiters, &c. forming useful and appropriate gifts for the holidays at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, ONLY FOUR SHILLINGS A box, black or brown, best in use, at No. 1 Barclay-st., and druggists generally in the United States. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Also, Dentifrice, a beautiful article, at No. 1.

ROBERT B. COLEMAN, LATE OF THE ASTOR House, informs his friends and the public, that he is now at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and continues his efforts to serve them.

In this extensive and modern establishment he is enabled to offer them every comfort.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES—Cheaper than ever offered before—Are selling at ROGERS' Bazaar of Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods, No. 499 Broadway, as Mr. ROGERS is determined his friends shall not want for presents on account of the scarcity of money.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ALSO, FIRE and Burglar-Proof Sideboards, or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Specimens now on exhibition in the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door from Maiden-lane.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

## MARRIED.

Stanton—McMillan.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 24, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette place, by Rev. Dr. Ferris, Mr. John Stanton, Jr., to Miss Lizzie R., daughter of Robert H. McMillan, all of this City.

Barry—Dalton.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 24, by Rev. Father H. de Luynes, at the residence of the bride's father, P. C. Barry to Miss Matilda F. Dalton, both of this City.

Orton—Lowerre.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Cornelius T. Orton to Mary Augusta, daughter of Thos. H. Lowerre, all of this City.

Darling—Robertson.—In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 21, by Rev. Charles C. Darling, Charles W. Darling to Angeline E., daughter of Jacob A. Robertson, Esq., all of this City.

Holland—Whittemore.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. Peter S. Chauncey, John C. Holland, to Emma T., eldest daughter of Rev. J. Whittemore.

Roraback—Cromby.—At Manhattanville, on Thursday, Dec. 24, in St. Mary's Church, by Rev. T. M. Peters, Peter J. Roraback to Melina A. Cromby, both of Troy.

Nichols—Odell.—At Dobbs Ferry, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. L. W. Walsworth, Charles Nichols, son of George Nichols, the builder, to Elizabeth Odell, both of Dobbs Ferry.

## DIED.

Chadwick.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 24, Stephen Decatur Chadwick, aged 36 years.

His friends and relatives, and those of his brothers-in-law, James Little and Capt. Wm. H. Mount, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 185 6th-st., on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 11 o'clock. The members of the Exempt Engine Co., and by special request of deceased, Plymouth Rock, Washington and Ironsides Chapter O. U. A. are also invited.

Gentle.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 24, James Gentle, youngest son of James and Janet Gentle, aged 11 months.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from No. 166 West 17th-st.

West.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 23, after an illness of four days, of congestion of the lungs, J. O. West, aged 51 years.

The friends of the family, and also the members of the Metropolitan Lodge of I. O. of O. F., No. 33, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 110 1st-st., on Sunday, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Sloan.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 24, in the full hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Sloan, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons in law, Mathew Kane and Ebenezer Carman, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of Mathew Kane, No. 197 West 13th st., without further invitation.

Blatchford.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, Julia Ann wife of Richard M. Blatchford.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 6 East 14th-st., on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

Mills.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, Charles H. Mills, Jr., aged 10 years 8 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 12 o'clock, this day, (Friday,) Dec. 25, from the residence of his father, No. 244 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

Haff.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, Maggie Clifford, wife of Isaac W. Haff, aged 23 years.

The funeral will take place from the Fleet st. M. E. Church, near Fulton av., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday) at 2½ o'clock.

McCanlis.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Dec. 24, of consumption, John McCanlis, aged 23 years.

His funeral will take place from No. 99 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon at 1 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Way.—At East Williamsburg, L. I., on Thursday morning, Dec. 24, Eliza Jane, wife of Charles F. Way, aged 37 years and 1 month.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in East Williamsburg, on Friday afternoon, Dec. 25, at 2 o'clock.

Browne.—At Setauket, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, Deborah Ann Browne, in the 51st year of her age.

Lyon.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 24, Wm. H. Patten, infant son of Joseph L. D. and Susannah P. Lyon, aged 7 weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Brandigee, No. 65 Orange st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The ne plus ultra for writers.
Pen, pen-holder and inkstand combined.
PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN.

Those wishing a serviceable and useful present for their friends—ladies or gentlemen—will do well to call and examine our stock.

This pen is known and approved in almost every portion of the civilized world, and over 2,000 testimonials have been given in its favor.

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WATCHES AT WHOLESALE.
TO DEALERS IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
The subscribers offer for sale
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
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THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF
LOCLE, GENEVA AND ENGLISH WATCHES,
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and other GOLD CHAINS, all 18 carats fine.
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AT REDUCED PRICES.
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WM GALE & SON
have on hand a large stock of
SILVER WARE,
Comprising articles for FAMILY USE and PRESENTS,
ALL OF THEIR OWN MAKE.
Owing to the state of trade, and a desire to keep all our workmen employed,
WE ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.
Offer to the public
UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
AT RETAIL,
Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS.
CLOTHING,
Corner of John and Nassau.
Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT
OF
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
in the Country,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
FOR CASH.
FANCY CHINA TEA SETS, DINNER SETS,
SETS OF MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
BRONZES, PARIAN STATUARY,
VASES, &c., &c., &c.
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS,
URNS, WAITERS, TETE-A-TETES,
CASTERS, LIQUOR-STANDS, &c.
FANCY COFFEES.
GOLD-PLATED TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS,
CASKETS, JEWEL-BOXES, COLOGNES, &c.
LARGE AND SMALL SETS OF IVORY AND PEARL HANDLED CUTLERY, in morocco cases, a most beautiful article for presents, and
10,000 OTHER ARTICLES.

In view of the approaching dull season in January and February, we will positively sell the above goods lower than ever before offered to the people of New-York.
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Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

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THIS DAY,
At 10½ o'clock A. M.,
Importer's and Manufacturer's Sale
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SUPERB RICH
FANCY GOODS.
WATCHES, DIAMONDS JEWELRY,
Fine Ormolu and Gold Bijouterie, Ladies' Cabas,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
China and Glass Ware, Perfumery, and Fancy Articles of every description, suitable for
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A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN ATMOSPHERIC Pressure-Plates for artificial teeth. Any one can discern its importance at once. The plate covering the roof or palate of the mouth, which so much interferes with comfort and taste, is dispensed with, and the strength and power of adhesion increased. Call and examine. M. LEVETT, Dentist,
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BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.

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| Beautiful sets of Mink at | $75 |
| Extra sets of Mink at | $30 |
| Extra large Mink Capes at | $65 |
| Extra large Mink Capes, of rich dark shade, at | $70 |

A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves.
Also,
Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c.
OF GENUINE WELL-SEASONED SKINS,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand moth-eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at nothing.
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EXTRA NOTICE.
MINK CAPES,
Warranted manufactured of
Well-seasoned skins.

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| Large size, full shaped | $45@$50 |
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| Extra size, very dark, rich shade | $70 |
| Extra size, very best | $75@$80@$85 |

Purchasers are assured that great advantages are offered in the above goods, being anxious to convert into cash at a sacrifice, rather than carry over a large stock.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE
OF CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
AND LADIES' FANCY FURS.
Still further and immense reduction in prices of
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK,
At No. 361 Broadway.
Paris Mantilla Emporium.
GEO. BULPIN.

BLACK AND BROWN
BEAVER CIRCULARS,
Full Size, $7, $8 and $10.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

FINE BLACK
PLAIN AND RIBBED BEAVER CLOAKS,
Full circular-shape treble sleeve.
$14, $16, $18.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

CLOAKS!
CLOAKS!
CLOAKS!
BRODIE'S
CELEBRATED CLOAKS
ARE NOW
STILL FURTHER REDUCED IN PRICE,
in order to
CLEAR OUT
HIS
ENTIRE STOCK,
if possible,
DURING THE HOLIDAYS.
WONDERFUL BARGAINS!
No. 300 Canal-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
MUST BE SOLD
BY THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
JOHN N. GENIN'S STOCK OF FURS,
At a reduction from
AUCTION PRICES,
At the auction salesroom No. 358 Broadway.

The balance of the stock that could not be made ready for the sale will now be offered at and below the prices obtained at the recent auction sale.

Ladies will have every opportunity to try on and thoroughly examine every article they may wish to purchase.

The stock comprises a full assortment of
Cloaks Made from
Capes, Russian sable,
Tippets, Hudson Bay sable,
Victorines, Mink, stone marten,
Muffs, cuffs, Siberian squirrel,
Collars, gloves, Chinchilla,
Mufflers, &c., Rock martens, &c.
Sleigh and lap robes in profusion, also a choice assortment of children's furs in every variety.

NEW GOODS!!!
FOR CASH BUYERS.
AT WHOLESALE.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,

Are constantly making additions of new, fresh and desirable Goods, to their stock, thus making their magnificent warerooms the most attractive resort in town, for buyers who have the cash to spend. There are hundreds of merchants visiting our city daily who cannot find at their old houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out Goods and are seeking for just such an opportunity to fill out their memorandums as we offer. We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION.
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
DE LAINES, PRINTS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, BLANKETS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

FURS SELLING OFF CHEAP IN BROOKLYN.

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| Mink Victorines | $10 to $12 |
| Mink Muffs | 8 to 10 |
| Mink Cuffs | 3 to 5 |
| Mink Half Capes | 18 to 25 |

And all other Furs in proportion. Our goods are manufactured by ourselves for City retail of the best materials, and in a superior manner.
J. D. WILLIAMS, No. 219 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

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## AGRICULTURAL.

### The Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

New-York Times Office, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1857.

The Produce Markets, during the past week, have generally been quite depressed, owing, in part, to the influence of the recent unfavorable news from Europe, but chiefly to the circumstance of the receipts having been largely in excess of the sales of the leading commodities, especially of Breadstuffs. Receivers have manifested much eagerness to sell, and prices have notably declined, yet buyers have purchased with unusual reserve, expecting, from day to day, a further deterioration. Toward the close, however, holders do not press their supplies so urgently, while the inquiry is reviving, and prices exhibit symptoms of returning firmness and buoyancy. The following table will show the difference between the currency for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs yesterday and a week previous:

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-YORK.

| | Dec. 16. | Dec. 23. |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State Flour.. | $4 35 @ 4 50 | $4 20 @ 4 25 |
| Extra State.......... | 4 55 @ 4 75 | 4 40 @ 5 60 |
| Super. Ind. and Mich.. | 4 35 @ 4 50 | 4 20 @ 4 30 |
| Super. Ohio.......... | 4 50 @ 4 60 | 4 25 @ 4 35 |
| Fancy Ohio.......... | 4 70 @ 4 80 | 4 40 @ 4 50 |
| Extra Ind. and Mich... | 4 60 @ 6 00 | 4 40 @ 6 00 |
| Extra Ohio.......... | 4 90 @ 6 50 | 4 60 @ 6 50 |
| Fancy Genesee........ | 4 80 @ 5 00 | 4 40 @ 4 50 |
| Extra Genesee........ | 5 65 @ 7 50 | 5 00 @ 7 50 |
| Extra Missouri........ | 5 30 @ 7 50 | 5 00 @ 7 25 |
| Super. to extra Cana'n. | 4 40 @ 6 25 | 4 25 @ 6 00 |
| Mixed to extra South'n. | 5 00 @ 7 50 | 4 75 @ 7 25 |
| Rye Flour.......... | 3 50 @ 4 35 | 3 00 @ 4 25 |
| Corn Meal.......... | 3 25 @ 3 70 | 3 25 @ 4 70 |
| White Wheat ℔ bushel. | 1 13 @ 1 48 | 1 10 @ 1 40 |
| Red Wheat ℔ bushel.. | 96 @ 1 25 | 90 @ 1 20 |
| Old Mix'd West'n Corn | 70 @ — | 70 @ — |
| New Corn.......... | 56 @ 66 | 56 @ 62 |
| Rye.......... | 75 @ — | 70 @ 71 |
| Barley.......... | 68 @ 80 | 65 @ 80 |
| Western Oats.......... | 47 @ 49 | 45 @ 47 |
| State Oats.......... | 44 @ 47 | 42 @ 45 |
| Jersey and Penn. Oats. | 36 @ 40 | 33 @ 39 |
| Southern Oats.......... | 30 @ 36 | 28 @ 32 |
| White Beans, ℔ bush. | 1 50 @ 1 62 | 1 50 @ 1 62 |
| Canada Peas, ℔ bush. | 1 05 @ 1 12½ | 1 10 @ 1 15 |
| Black-eyed Peas, ℔ bu | 2 75 @ — | 2 75 @ 3 00 |

The reported receipts (by river and railroad, as well as by coastwise vessels) of Breadstuffs, during each of the last three weeks, compare thus:

| Week ending: | Dec. 9. | Dec. 16. | Dec. 23. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat-flour, bbls........ | 118,500 | 181,000 | 172,500 |
| Wheat, bush........ | 225,000 | 290,250 | 49,200 |
| Corn, bush........ | 38,000 | 43,000 | 78,000 |
| Barley, bush........ | 23,500 | —— | —— |
| Oats, bush........ | 48,000 | 17,000 | 22,000 |
| Rye, bush........ | 8,700 | 5,500 | —— |

The reported sales of Breadstuffs during each of the last three weeks, compare thus:

| Week ending with | Dec. 9. | Dec. 16. | Dec. 23. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat-flour, bbls........ | 79,950 | 72,400 | 64,903 |
| Wheat, bushels........ | 133,400 | 206,500 | 47,050 |
| Corn, bushels........ | 121,500 | 127,500 | 92,500 |
| Rye, bushels........ | 20,700 | 21,800 | 2,600 |
| Barley, bushels........ | 21,700 | 8,400 | —— |

We annex a comparative statement of the reported receipts and sales of Breadstuffs during the week and the corresponding week of last year:

| | 1856. | | 1857. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts. | Sales. | Receipts. | Sales. |
| Flour, bbls...... | 56,000 | 79,300 | 172,500 | 64,903 |
| Wheat, bushels.. | 44,000 | 106,950 | 49,200 | 47,050 |
| Corn, bushels... | 16,000 | 191,000 | 78,000 | 92,500 |
| Rye, bushels..... | 2,000 | 14,000 | —— | 2,600 |
| Oats, bushels.... | 2,000 | —— | 22,000 | —— |

*Detroit Breadstuff receipts, by Railway, from May 1 to Dec. 12, 1857:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls........ | 363,015 | Corn, bushels..... | 150,864 |
| Wheat, bushels..... | 667,098 | Oats, bushels..... | 146,534 |

But a very small amount of this produce was through freight, the bulk of it having been brought from the different towns along the line of the Michigan Central and Milwaukee roads.

The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuff movement, since the opening of navigation, to Dec. 14:

RECEIPTS.

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bus. | Corn, bus. | Oats, bus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Totals..... | 309,767 | 9,373,607 | 6,118,982 | 1,127,619 |

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bush. | Corn bush. | Oats, bush. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Totals..... | 159,436 | 9,530,961 | 6,880,433 | 383,188 |

We are indebted to Mr. **Edward Bill**, broker, for the following statement of the exports of the leading kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1857:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

| From. | To Date, 1857. | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bush. | Corn, bush. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York...... | Dec. 18 | 262,128 | 2,465,575 | 415,945 |
| New-Orleans.... | Nov. 9 | 23,411 | 40,351 | 3,386 |
| Philadelphia.... | Nov. 9 | 22,638 | 61,991 | 78,008 |
| Baltimore...... | Nov. 10 | 49,270 | 115,020 | 9,100 |
| Boston......... | Nov. 11 | 131 | —— | 8,920 |
| Other Ports..... | Nov. 4 | 3,512 | 108,807 | —— |
| Total from Sept. 1... | | 361,090 | 2,783,753 | 515,359 |
| To the same time 1856..... | | 568,002 | 5,759,320 | 2,077,930 |
| To the same time 1855..... | | 408,024 | 2,550,092 | 1,048,549 |
| To the same time 1854..... | | 41,063 | 138,554 | 1,426,583 |

TO THE CONTINENT.

| | Flour, bbls | Wheat, bush. | Corn, bush. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From N. York to Dec. 8, '57.. | 42,968 | 81,009 | —— |
| From other Ports to last dates.. | 64,411 | 52,760 | 250 |

Cotton has been in very slack demand, and has again declined ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb. Our available supply is 7,565 bales, against 70,667 bales same period last year. The receipts at all the shipping ports, to latest dates this season, have been 831,746 bales, against 1,207,764 bales to the corresponding period of last season. The total exports from the United States so far this season have been 422,853 bales, against 416,637 bales to the same date last season. The total stock on hand and shipboard in all the shipping ports, at the latest dates, was 429,146 bales, against 621,607 bales at the same time last year. The stock in the interior towns at the latest dates was 71,815 bales, against 110,792 bales at the corresponding date a year ago.

Groceries have been less freely dealt in, but have not varied much in value. The Stock of Coffee in first hands, on Tuesday, was 134,920 pkgs. The Stock of Rio in Baltimore, on Saturday last, was 61,000 bags. In Savannah, during the week ending Dec. 18, the movements in Rice were: *Receipts*—150 casks clean, and 37,388 bushels rough. *Sales*—581 casks clean, at $2 87½@$3 18¾ ℔ 100 lbs., and 10,000 bushels rough, at 70c.@75c. ℔ bushel. *Exports*—664 casks clean, including 403 to New-York. In Charleston, during the week ending Dec. 18, the movements in Rice comprised: *Receipts*—4,889 tcs. clean, and 50,000 bushels rough. *Sales*—Of clean, to a fair extent, at $2 75@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs., and 3,500 bushels rough, at 80c. ℔ bushel, for shipment. *Exports*—5,155 tcs. clean; remaining on shipboard, not cleared, 3,046 tcs.

*Exports of Tea from all Ports in China to United States, from July 1 to Oct. 10.*

| | 1857. | 1856. | 1855. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Young Hyson, lbs........ | 1,327,642 | 472,805 | 3,181,705 |
| Hyson........ | 69,373 | 11,435 | 141,717 |
| Hyson Skin........ | 66,576 | —— | 238,774 |
| Twankay........ | 88,560 | 5,400 | 313,763 |
| Gunpowder........ | 419,510 | 106,968 | 470,707 |
| Imperial........ | 284,663 | 46,720 | 445,762 |
| Total Green, lbs........ | 2,256,363 | 643,028 | 4,822,428 |
| Congou and Souchong, lbs. | 534,360 | 284,841 | 2,443,281 |
| Pouchong........ | —— | 92,000 | 122,100 |
| Pekoe and Orange Pekoe. | 333 200 | 27,100 | 69,035 |
| Oolong and Ningyong.... | 4,514,939 | 2,082,806 | 3,082,161 |
| Total Black, lbs........ | 5,393,399 | 2,486,887 | 5,721,637 |
| Total Green and Black. | 7,649,762 | 3,129,865 | 10,544,065 |

The Pittsburg *Gazette* states that on the reception of the news that the Governor of Pennsylvania had signed the death-warrants of the murderers Fife, Charlotte Jones and Stewart, now in prison in that city, Fife hired a boy to purchase some strychnine for him. The act was discovered in time to prevent his suicide.

Bethany College in Virginia, lately burnt, is to be rebuilt at once, on an enlarged scale.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The Sixth Anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society**, connected with the North Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr **Hatfield** Pastor,) will be held on CHRISTMAS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock in the North Presbyterian Church, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st. Rev **Theodore L. Cutler**, Pastor of the Market-st. Church, will deliver an address suited to the occasion, and other interesting exercises will take place. All who are interested in missionary labor are invited to be present.

☞ **A Christmas Sermon** will be delivered TO-DAY (the 25th inst.) in the 7th-st. M. E. Church, (between 2d and 3d avs.) by the pastor, Rev. **Chas. Fletcher**. A collection will be taken for the benefit of the poor connected with the Church. Services to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ **Sands-street M. E. Church.**—Annual Missionary Festival of the Sabbath School of this Church will be held at 10½ o'clock CHRISTMAS MORNING. Addresses by Rev. **John McClintock**, Rev. **Wm. Milburn** and Pastor **Hedstrom**.

☞ **Christmas Service**—17th-st. M. E. Church, at 11 o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. **Crooks**.

## METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THE PROPERTY CLERK—OFFICE NO. 413 Broome-st. has received, supposed to be stolen or lost: A tub of Butter, a basket of Wine, a chest of Tea, a bag of Coffee, a box of Tobacco, a box of Candles, a box of Vermicelli, two bags of Shot, two Headstalls, a bundle Wet Clothes, a Shawl, Parasol and Veil, a box of Ribbons, a Sealskin Overcoat, a Gent's Shawl, a Lady's Cloak, a lot of Portfolio's, a New Raglan, a Porte-Monnaie and two Nice Knives.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THIS MORNING, AT ONE P. M. GRAND OPERA MATINEE.

This FRIDAY MORNING, (Christmas,) Dec. 25, by general request, for the last time,

NORMA.

With the following great cast:

Madame De La Grange as.......Norma
Madame Seidenburg as.......Adalgisa
Signor Bignardi (the new tenor) as.......Pollione
Signor Gassier as.......Orovene

Tickets, admitting to all parts of the Academy, FIFTY CENTS.

May be had at the Academy from 9 A. M.; BREUSING'S store, No. 701 Broadway, will be open until 12. The public are respectfully requested to buy their tickets before the opening of the doors, to prevent a crowd at the ticket office.

The bar-rooms and amphitheatre will be closed.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—In order to enable visitors from the neighborhood to take the early trains home, and in consequence of the stage being wanted for the erection of the platform for the MESSIAH, which takes place the same evening,

THE OPERA MATINEE OF CHRISTMAS DAY will commence precisely at 1 and conclude at 3¼.

In the evening, the Sacred Oratorio of THE MESSIAH, On an immense scale of splendor and magnificence.

Tickets for the Messiah may be had to-day at BREUSING'S, from 9 till 12, and at the Academy throughout the day.

On Saturday, Dec 26—MARTHA. Opera and ballet. Carl Formes, Lagrange, Rolla, &c.

CHARLES MATHEWS AS GRIFFITH, The Gardener.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THIS EVENING.

THIS (Friday) EVENING—CHRISTMAS NIGHT.
First performance of Handel's
MESSIAH.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The sale of the $1 reserved seats and the remaining $1 50 seats, commences this morning at 9. They may be had until 12 at BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, until which hour the music store will be open, and

THROUGHOUT THE DAY
at the office of the Academy of Music.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT.
First appearance in America of the celebrated vocalist,
Madame CARADORI,
First appearance in sacred Oratorio of
Madame D'ANGRI and Mr. PERRING.
Second appearance in sacred Oratorio of
CARL FORMES.

The public are respectfully informed that in conformity with a time honored custom,

THE GREATEST OF ALL SACRED ORATORIOS, HANDEL'S MESSIAH,
will be given on a scale of the utmost
SPLENDOR AND GRANDEUR,
ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
being the second of the series of
SACRED ORATORIOS IN ENGLISH,
to be given by the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished members of the REV. CLERGY OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Rev. A. D. Gillette, Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st.
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., Church of Divine Unity.
Rev. Ed. Y. Higbee, D.D., Trinity P. E. Church, N. Y.
Rev. Fran. L. Hawks, D.D., Calvary P. E. Church, N. Y.
Rev. Fred. S. Wiley, Christ P. E. Church.
Rev. Geo. L. Prentiss, D.D., Mercer-st. Pres. Church.
Rev. Geo. Potts, D.D., University-place, Pres. Church.
Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D.D., Church of the Puritans.
Rev. G. T. Bedell, D.D., P. E. Church of the Ascension.
Rev. H. Ward Beecher, D.D., Plymouth Church, Br'kl'n.
Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, St. Luke's P. E. Church.
Rev. J. J. Owen, D.D., Professor of Free Academy.
Rev. J. P. Thompson, D.D., Broadway Tabernacle.
Rev. John M. Macauley, D.D., So. Dutch Church, 5th-av.
Rev. John Q. Adams, D.D., No Baptist Church, 9th-av.
Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Jr., Editor *Church Journal*.
Rev. John Knox, D. D., Collegiate Ref. Dutch Church.
Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., Ref. Dutch Ch., Washington-sq.
Rev. Oliver S. St. John, No. 24 West 35th-st.
Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., P. E. Ch. of Annunciation.
Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, D. D., 13th-st. Pres Church.
Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., Ch. of Messiah, Broadway.
Rev. Samuel H. Turner, D. D., P. Epis. Theo. Seminary.
Rev. S. D. Brown, Central M. E. Church.
Rev. Thos. House Taylor, D. D., Grace Ch., New-York.
Rev. Thos. De Witt, D. D., Collegiate Ref. Dutch Church.
Rev. Thos. E. Vermilye, D. D., Collegiate Ref. Dutch Ch.
Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Ref Dutch Church, Market-st.
Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., P. E. Ch. of Holy Com.
Rev. W. R. Gordon, D. D., Ref. Dutch Church, 7th-av.
Rev. W. Adams, D. D., Madison-sq. Pres Church.
Rev. W. L. Parsons, 20th-st. Congregational Church.

THE IMPOSING CHORUSES
Will be sung by
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
consisting of over 300 members, under the direction of
MR. BRISTOW.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY,
Conducted by CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Organist.......Mr. Clare W. Beames

To impart to this performance all the grandeur, impressiveness and solemnity for which the London Exeter Hall Oratorios are so celebrated,

AN IMMENSE PLATFORM, TWELVE FEET HIGH, and holding fully
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
suitably and tastefully decorated, has been expressly made,
AND A LARGE ORGAN
(from the factory of B. M. Ferris & Co.) has been erected.

This morning, at 9, commences the sale of the $1 reserved seats, and remaining $1 50 seats. They may be had until 12 o'clock at Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway, until which hour the music store will be open, and

THROUGHOUT THE DAY,
at the office of the Academy of Music.

Tickets to the family circle (50 cents) and to the amphitheatre (25 cents) can only be had at the doors at the Academy, on Christmas evening. The doors will be opened at 7¼; oratorio to commence at 8 o'clock.

The highly successful sacred oratorio of THE CREATION will be repeated for the second and last time this season, of which due notice will be given.

CHARLES MATHEWS AS OLD CURRENT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MAD. CARADORI.

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that this celebrated cantatrice, who has been singing in London jointly with Mr. Formes in some of the principal

SACRED ORATORIOS,
will make her first appearance in Handel's Sacred Oratorio of THE MESSIAH,
THIS EVENING, in connection with
Mme. D'ANGRI, CARL FORMES,
MR. PERRING.
An Orchestra of Sixty—The Harmonic Society.

CHARLES MATHEWS AS A FRENCH Lady.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA

TO-MORROW, (Saturday, Dec. 26.
OPERA and BALLET.
Second and last night of
MARTHA.
(Expressly composed for Carl Formes.)
Mad. De La Grange will appear as MARTHA.
Carl Formes in his great rôle of PLUNKETT.
Mad Von Berkel, Pikaneser, Lenmann.
During the Fair at Richmond a Grand Pas Styrien by
Mlle ROLLA and PAUL BRILLANT.
SIX DANSEUSES FROM NIBLO'S GARDEN,
supported by the Corps de Ballet.

Reserved seats, $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S, and SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st.

THE SALE OF SEATS

commences on Thursday, Dec. 24, when only the $1 50 reserved seats will be sold. On Saturday will be sold the $1 seats and the remaining $1 50 seats. Tickets to the family circle (50 cents) and to the amphitheatre (25 cents) can only be had on the evening at the doors, where admission to the lower part of the Academy ($1) may likewise be had. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.

ON MONDAY, Dec. 28—GALA NIGHT.
First and only night of the entire Opera of
I PURITANI,
Being the first essentially Italian Opera in which
CARL FORMES
Will appear. On the same evening,
POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF
(Prior to his departure for Europe)
SIGISMUND THALBERG,
Who will appear between the acts of the Opera and play two of his most admired compositions.
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS
Will appear on the same evening.

CHARLES MATHEWS AS AUGUSTUS Trinklet.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OPERA AND CONCERT.
THALBERG'S LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE
will take place on
MONDAY NEXT, Dec. 28,
jointly with
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
when Bellini's celebrated Opera of
I PURITANI
will be given on the same evening, for the first and only time this season, with
MADAME LA GRANGE,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER and
CARL FORMES;
In his celebrated *rôle* of Georgio.

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that
A GRAND TESTIMONIAL
In honor of
MR. THALBERG,
On the occasion of his
FAREWELL APPEARANCE
Before the public of New-York.

Will be given on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, when the programme will contain attractions such as have never been offered to any public.

CHARLES MATHEWS AS THE WIZARD of the South.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT, (Friday,) at SEVEN.

The largest allowance of fun and entertainment ever offered on one night.

Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS in SIX CHARACTERS,
With several comic songs.
Mr. BURTON in THREE CHARACTERS.
Mr. BROUGHAM in THREE CHARACTERS.
THREE NEW PIECES AND AN OLD FAVORITE.
First time, the capital piece of
HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR.

In which Mr. C. Mathews will play three parts and sing three capital songs.

THE GREAT GUN TRICK—A MAGICAL SQUIB,
In which Mr C. Mathews will play two parts, and perform
An Inexhaustible Variety of Conjuring.
YOU'RE ANOTHER—An Hour's Roar!
with Mathews, Brougham, Burton and Mrs. Hughes.
THE SIAMESE TWINS,
with Burton and Brougham in two parts each.
Get your Tickets during the Day.

CHARLES MATHEWS AS MIDDLER.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE,

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

FRIDAY, (Christmas) Dec. 25—Day and Evening—Fifth and sixth appearance of the old New-York favorites, Buckley's Serenaders, since their return from Philadelphia.

TROVATORE.
To conclude with the amusing scene of
LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

## AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING. Afternoon at 2, Evening at 7, precisely.

The symbolical, hyperbolical, parabolical, diabolical, and extra physiognomical, grotesque, statuesque, and picturesque

GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME
OF
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD;
OR, THE GOOD FAIRY TRIUMPHANT
OVER THE
DEMON OF DISCORD.

Splendid new scenery by.......Getz and Almy
Original overture and music by.......Mr. Thomas Baker
Stage mechanism by.......Smart and Assistants
Properties, masks, tricks, &c., by...Lloyd and Assistants
Costumes, new and gorgeous, by
Mad. Beauharnois and Assistants

The following are a few of the extraordinary characters represented in this budget of humor:

Baron Abomelique, a regular old turkey buzzard, with any quantity of "better halves," (afterwards clown)...Sig. Brigham, younger (not the elder)
Fatima, Blue Beard's intended, a wonderful woman, not at all curious, (afterwards Colombine).......Mlle. Nimblepins
Sister Anne, on the lookout for assistance and a husband, (afterwards Harlequina).......Miss Lookahead
Ibrahim, within an ace of being Blue Beard's daddy-in-law, (afterwards Pantaloon).......Mr. Stepandfetchit
Selim, a fine specimen of young Turkey, (afterwards Harlequin).......Mast. Muttonhead
Precioss, of the intelligence office in Fairy Land, the Directress, and of unprotected females in this land the protectress.......Mad. Nochargetillsuited
Fat Cook at $8 per month and her Sundays to herself, finding her own tea and sugar—in Blue Beard's cupboard.......Mlle. Greasy
German Sax Horn Band, mere instruments in Blue Beard's hands, and like their master, all brass, Herr Spielmedercopenhagenwaltzer & Co.
The Army, eight military heroes who distinguished themselves at the battle of Jones' Woods, carrying any quantity of cake baskets and tin dippers, Messrs. Right, Left, Wheel, Face, Shoulderarms, Standatease.

CHARACTERS IN THE HARLEQUIN.

Columbine.......Miss Sallie Bishop
Harlequina.......Miss Henrietta Lang
Harlequin.......Mr. B. Yates
Sprite.......Mons. Leon
Pantaloon.......Mr. Wm. Kennedy
Clown.......Mr C. Henry
(His first appearance in his native City for 15 years.)

Previous to the Pantomime (in the evening) will be performed the grand romantic drama of

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.

M. Fabien dei Franchi, } Twin brothers.......Mr. Jordan
M. Louis dei Franchi, }
M. de Chateau Renaud.......Mr. Wheatleigh
Emilie de Lespere.......Miss C. Thompson

AN EXTRA PERFORMANCE of the Pantomime will be given TO-MORROW, (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2. Doors open at 1.

BURTON AS SIMON SLOW, OMNIBUS Driver.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 25 1857.
First Night of the New Christmas Piece,
THE GOLDEN EGG.

Produced expressly for the Holidays, with new scenery, local tricks, transformations, machinery, &c., &c. The principal characters by those great artists,

ANTOINE AND JEROME RAVEL
supported by the entire Double Company.

In order to make the entertainments as perfect as possible GABRIEL RAVEL, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, A. ZANFRETTA and A. LEHMANN will perform their extraordinary

EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

The beautiful TERESA ROLLA and the Ballet Troupe will also appear in the grand ballet of

ACALISTA.

Forming an ensemble of attractions never presented to any audience.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents; Upper boxes, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.

SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, Grand Holiday Juvenile Afternoon Performance. THE GOLDEN EGG, for the second time; THE MILLINERS, and Evolutions on the Tight Rope.

SATURDAY, at 7½ o'clock—THE GOLDEN EGG; Tight Rope; THE SCHOOLMASTER.

BURTON AS CHANG, THE SIAMESE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The Management begs to announce that on this evening and every evening until Christmas will be performed the great local drama of

THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,

received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City.

Written by the * * * * * Club to illustrate the crisis of 1837 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged, it pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace.

Characters by
Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER,
Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON,
Mr. SLOAN, Mr. NORTON,
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. LEVERE,
Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. BLAKE,
Mrs. COOKE, Mrs. J. H. ALLEN,
&c., &c., &c.
The two great Scenes,
Union-square and the Academy of Music by Night,
and
The Fire in Cross-st., Five Points,
Nightly elicit the warmest and most enthusiastic applause.
Other novelties in active preparation.

An Afternoon Performance of THE POOR OF NEW-YORK, commencing at 2 P. M., will be given on Christmas Day.

BROUGHAM AS MR. TWITTER.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL.......Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.......J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 25,
VAN AMBURGH & CO'S
GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
SECOND WEEK.
Entire Change of Performance for the
HOLIDAYS.
ALL THE GREAT EQUESTRIANS.
THREE CLOWNS IN THE ARENA.

BROUGHAM AS DENNIS O'GILL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

MERRY CHRISTMAS FOR ALL!
JUBILEE OF MIRTH!
NEW HOLIDAY SPECTACLE!
SONGS! DANCES! MUSIC! FARCES, &c.
CHRISTMAS DAY—FRIDAY, Dec. 25. 1857.

On which occasion the management of this establishment, grateful for unbounded popularity, announce a series of varied and delightful

PERFORMANCES EVERY HOUR,
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MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
exquisitely adapted to good taste and sound morals, and particularly calculated to
ENCHANT THE LITTLE FOLKS,
while extorting the admiration of judgments more mature.

Among the entertainments will be found the excellent drama of THE WANDERING BOYS, as well as the local comedy of THE RICH OF NEW-YORK, and above all, the entirely new version, in five acts, of the

GORGEOUS LEGENDARY SPECTACLE,
So well known in every language, and so dear to every worshiper of mysterious romance, as
VALENTINE AND ORSON;
OR, THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,
Gotten up in a style of consummate perfection,
WHOLLY UNPARALLELED IN THIS COUNTRY,
With songs, duets, choruses, dances, combats and processions.
NEW SCENERY, NEW PROPERTIES, NEW WARDROBES, &c.

Especially prepared for it—nothing having been omitted, however extravagant at all calculated to render this the

MOST PERFECT HOLIDAY PIECE
Of the kind in existence, and worthy of the admiration of the most fastidious.

The beautiful AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, still continue one of the greatest attractions of the Museum. The Grand Panopticon Studio is full of illuminated pictures. The Happy Family, the Living Serpent, and all the other curiosities to be seen as usual. Admittance. 25 cents; children under ten. 13 cents

BROUGHAM AS WHANG, THE SIAMESE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.......Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents. | Pit 12 cents.
CHRISTMAS DAY and EVENING, Dec. 25.
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American French and German Equestrians, Tumblers, &c.
The Elephants, ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
After which, the Pantomime of MUSHA PUG.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
TWO PERFORMANCES—AFTERNOON and EVENING.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 25,
GOLDEN FARMER.
To be followed by the Comic Pantomime of
BORFAS; OR, THE SPIRIT OF AIR.
EVENING PERFORMANCE,
BRIANBORO.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Exhibition of British Art
IS REOPENED.
Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.

Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's Play of MEASURE FOR MEASURE, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College, (in 14th-st., next the Academy of Music,) beginning at 8 o'clock.

On MONDAY, Dec 28, at 1½ o'clock in the AFTERNOON, she will read ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, which will close the course.

Tickets $1 each, may be had at Messrs. APPLETON'S, FRANCIS', CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S Bookstores; WILLIAM HALL & SON'S Music Store; also, from C. W. POLMAN, Janitor of the College.

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EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; children half price.

N. B.—Grand afternoon performance on Christmas Day, at 3 o'clock.

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BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

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Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.

THE LADIES OF DR. DOWLING'S CHURCH, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., will open a Fair at 6 o'clock on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, continuing Thursday and Friday, day and evening. Tickets may be obtained at S. A. McGREGOR'S Dry Goods store, corner of Carmine and Bleecker sts., and of E. WALKER, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., and at the door of the Church.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY, Jan. 9, the EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS by modern artists of the French School, at the old Art-Union Rooms, No. 497 Broadway, after which the pictures will be returned to Europe. Open from 9 to 5 and 7 to 10. Admission, 25 cents. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

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NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BOND-HOLDERS.—W. F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of April 28, 1857, and return same to this City.

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By virtue of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors, the New-York and Albany Propeller Line offer for sale the entire property of said Company consisting of the large propeller *E. Corning*, 800 tons burden, built in 1857; also the large propeller *Western World*, 700 tons burden, built in 1856, and the propeller *Hoboken*, 500 tons burden; one large double-deck barge, planks, planking, trucks, &c., suitable for an extensive freighting business of live stock, &c., &c. Together with the leases of the piers and wharves in Albany and New-York if desired.

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## FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

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COZZENS' HOTEL—CORNER OF BROADWAY and Canal st., will be conducted by me, hereafter, under my personal supervision and proprietorship. A table d'hote, at 6 o'clock, will be established in a few days, similar to that of the American Hotel when kept by me. Board per day, $2. The restaurant will be continued as heretofore at the usual hours. WM. B. COZZENS.

WANTED—A HOME IN SOME GOOD FAMILY, for a discreet, intelligent Christian lady. Those having room to spare and preferring the society of one who would be found useful and agreeable, and would receive a moderate price for board, may address D., at this office, within three days.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF first respectability may obtain rooms, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday, in a small private family occupying a house on Brooklyn Heights, near Wall-st. Ferry, by addressing Box No. 4,663 New-York Post-Office.

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BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. N. B.—Partial board for gentlemen. Apply at No. 145 Lawrence-st. Reference required.

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BOARD AND MUSIC.—WANTED, BY A WELL recommended German music teacher, (young man,) a well furnished room, with full or partial board, in a respectable family, where his services as music teacher will be required. Address GERMAN MUSIC TEACHER, *Times* Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO GENTLEMEN WOULD like to procure either full or partial board in a private, respectable and educated family, and would require two rooms, one with a grate in it. Highest references as to respectability given. Address C. A. S., office of this paper, stating location, terms, &c.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes to get board in a private family, two nights during the week. Any one who has such accommodations may address, stating terms, HADDAM, *Times* Office.

NO. 5 BREVOORT-PLACE—TENTH ST., third door West of Broadway. Parlor and bedrooms to let, just vacated.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION.—THE SABbath School attached to the Allen-st. M. E. Church, (between Rivington and Delancy sts.) will hold its Christmas Celebration FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 25. The exercises to consist of dialogues, addresses, singing, &c., which will be of a very entertaining nature. Will commence at 7 o'clock; doors open at 6. Tickets 15 cents.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION—IN FLEET-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M. Very interesting exercises by a company of children from the Five Points Mission, also from Red Hook Mission, and addresses by Rev. Daniel Wise and R. E. Selmes, Esq. Admission Free.

THE LADIES' FAIR CONNECTED WITH the First Free Will Baptist Church and congregation, will remain open all the day and evening, till 10 P. M., THIS DAY, (Friday.) There is on exhibition, and for sale at extremely low prices, a very large assortment of useful and fancy articles, choice holiday presents, &c. The proceeds are in aid of the Church. Held in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts.

CORNER STONE.—THE CORNER STONE OF the new Tabernacle Church, on the corner of Broadway and 34th-st., will be laid on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Rev. Drs. **Cheever**, **Vermilye**, **Budington**, **Beecher**, **Clark**, **Burchard** and **Thompson** will take part in the exercises. Should the day be inclement the services will be held in the new Lecture Room on the premises.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST SABBATH SCHOOL.—The annual exhibition of this School will be held on FRIDAY (Christmas) EVENING. Exercises to consist of songs, choruses, recitations, &c. No pains have been spared to make the exhibition attractive and entertaining. To commence at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; Children 12 cents.

LADIES' FAIR.—A FAIR FOR THE SALE OF useful and fancy articles will be held in the basement of the Reformed Dutch Church of East New-York, L. I., on CHRISTMAS DAY and EVENING, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to church purposes. East New-York may be reached *via* Fulton-av. cars or Division-av. stages, or Long Island Railroad.

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE WILSON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, No. 187 Avenue A, will be held in that place on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, exercises commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. The public are invited to attend.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD—IF THE FOLLOWING PAPER is returned before the 28th inst.: Notice is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on the 28th December next, for a new certificate of Central Park Stock, in lieu of certificate No. 315 of said stock, issued June 3, 1856, for $2,700, payable to me, with interest at 6 per cent. from Feb. 5, 1856, which last-mentioned certificate, No. 315, was lost, destroyed or stolen at the recent fire No. 88 William-st., in this City.—Dated Dec 16, 1857.

JOHN F. J. DERAISMES, No. 92 William-st.

$25 REWARD.—LOST OR MISLAID—A BUNDLE, containing 17 or 18 Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in the western part of this State. All payments on same having been stopped, they are of no use to any one but the owners. The above reward will be paid to the finder on his returning the package to No. 91 Fulton-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,128, DATED NEW-YORK Nov. 23, 1857, for 100 shares of the capital stock of the Brunswick City Land Company, in the name of NATHANIEL BINNS, of New-York. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, and the finder will be rewarded on returning it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William st., New-York.

LOST—AT OR RETURNING FROM THE CHARITY Ball at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening, a heavy gold, link bracelet; possibly dropped in the box, or in 14th st. or 5th-av. A suitable reward will be paid if returned to No. 72 West 11th-st.

LOST.—A DIAMOND BREASTPIN, PEAR SHAPE, single stone, set in gold, supposed in a Broadway and 42d st. stage, or in business streets east of Broadway, and in and below Maiden lane. The finder will be suitably rewarded by calling at No. 101 Pearl st., up stairs.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 23, probably in a 5th-av. stage, or in 11th-st., west of and near University place, a black lace veil. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No 31 West 36th-st.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, 22ND INSTANT, at the Academy of Music, a GOLD BRACELET. The finder would confer a favor and be suitably rewarded by returning it to No. 109 Water-st., up stairs, back office.

LOST—YESTERDAY, BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 4 and 5 P. M., probably in a 4th-av. omnibus, a gold bracelet, name inside, dated Jan. 1, 1853. The finder will please leave it at No. 62 Cedar-st., and receive a suitable reward. S. F. PHELPS.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$——.—CASH BUSINESS OR AGENCY WANTED.—By a person having capital to invest in a well-established business that can be conducted on the cash system. Or, the advertiser would fill a station as agent, for any person or firm where the attention of a faithful and honest person is required, for the certainty of which guarantee could be given. Address C. D., at the office of the *Times*, with real name, stating the nature of the business. Communications will be strictly confidential from either City or country.

$30,000 WANTED.—AN AGENT IN THE City of New-York, who can furnish the above amount in cash or good stocks, will find an investment seldom to be met with, perfectly safe, and yielding a very large return monthly, from a mining and manufacturing company in the South. Address F. F. T., Baltimore Post-Office.

PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT—WHO are willing to engage in the sale of an article adapted to the season, can have an opportunity of doing so by applying at No. 125 William-st. They will be required to purchase not less than one dollar's worth at a time, and the money will be refunded for what they cannot sell. Active, competent men, women, boys or girls can make from $2 to $5 per day.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG OR middle-aged man of good address and business habits, in a broker's office—one who can write a fair hand, and furnish a small cash capital would be preferred. Address F. W., *Times* office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; is a superior hand at getting up all kinds of washing, laces, embroideries, fine linens, &c.; is an experienced seamstress, neat, intelligent, kind and respectful; strong, and willing to work; highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 203 7th av., near 24th-st.; will go a short distance to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; the one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other to do housework in a small private family, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given from their last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE and competent young women, in City or country, separate or together—one as cook, washer and ironer, makes first-rate bread and pies; the other an excellent chambermaid and waitress—can do fine washing and ironing neatly. They are willing and obliging. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days. Wages $4 and $5.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, FOR a private family, City or country, where a quiet comfortable home might be found; will be found a valuable competent person in a family that may need such help; is very fond of children: references from her employers, where she has lived for years. Inquire at No. 107 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT GERman Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and kind to children, and willing to be useful; has the best of City reference; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good seamstress; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing; is a very good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor. Best of City references from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a girl fully competent in every particular; has been with her present employer going on four years, and given universal satisfaction; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 397 Grand-st., where any information will be given cheerfully. P. S.—Is good to children.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he has found most trustworthy and competent; he came to the advertiser well recommended with several years' reference. Any family requiring such a man will hear of one by applying for T. F., at Mr. WALKE'S, saddler, No. 758 Broadway.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) WISHes to make an engagement from Jan. 1 with some wholesale house, as assistant book-keeper; has had several years' experience, and is capable of keeping books by double entry. Refers to last employers. Address *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN WANTS A SITUAtion who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Good City reference. Has no objection to go to any part of the United States, and would make himself useful to any one who may engage him. Address G. B., No. 88 15th st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED.—TWO NORTH OF IRELAND, PROtestant girls want situations, one as chambermaid and sewing, or nurse, the other as chambermaid or laundress, or waiting; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Call at No. 141 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 Hammersley-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework. Also, by four very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY, RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, who has just lost her babe, would like to nurse a child, either at home or at the parents' residence. Good references given.
MRS. McLELLAN, No. 174 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first-rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable girl, a native of the West Indies; can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork, if required; understands the duties of housekeeper. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Can be seen during two days at No. 90 12th-st., west of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands it in all its branches—bread, pastry and jellies. No objections to City or country. Can give satisfactory reference. Call for two days at No. 54 Prince-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber-work. Good City references can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, JUST LANDED from the Old Country, a situation as chambermaid and assist with light housework; is a willing and an agreeable person; does embroidery. Wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs, back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, HONest man, with undoubted reference, in City or country; can do all kinds of farm work; understands well the management of horses or oxen: wages is no consideration for the Winter months. Apply at No. 307 Bowery for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work, is a first-rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; would assist in washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 24th st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A DUTCH GIRL, to go into the country to do general housework in a private family. Apply to Miss SMITH, Dressmaker, Canal-st., second landing, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 112 West 20th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 in West 25th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 194 19th-st.

WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE BAR WISHES A clerkship in a lawyer's office. Address EGO, *Times* office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO ENGLISH, GERMAN, OR AMERican girls, for special situations in gentlemen's families. All respectable female domestics in want of good situations, within 48 hours, leave name and residence at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

TEACHER.—WANTED, A TEACHER OF FRENCH and music, in a private Boarding-School for Boys, near New-York City. Salary $300, with board, &c. Address STEWART, *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, two respectable colored girls, to do house work; one must be a good cook and understand baking; a very desirable opportunity for suitable persons. Apply at No. 156 William-st., 3d floor, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

## LAND WARRANTS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!
SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.
from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

PIANOS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, AT GREAT BARGAINS.
The best circular-scale pianos, with full iron frame and modern improvements. Every piano warranted. J. & C. FISCHER, 325 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, were awarded the First Premium where and whenever they brought their Piano-Fortes into competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Received the two First Prize Medals at the Metropolitan Fair, Washington, 1855.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1856.

The First Prize Medal for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1856.

(We had no piano-fortes in the Crystal Palace, 1857.)

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Grand Piano at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Detroit, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Richmond, 1857.

Among the Judges were the first musical talent of the country, such as W. Mason, Gottschalk, Wollenhaupt, &c. Grand and Square Pianos constructed with the full wooden and iron frame combined, are warranted for three years, and will now be sold at greatly reduced prices to suit the times.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1857; also medals for 1855 and 1856. The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.
SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome st.

19 PIANO-FORTES TO BE SOLD AT 10 per cent. less than the cost of manufacturing, to close the business by the 1st of January. The above instruments will be sold at an immense sacrifice for cash. Among them are 7-octave, with plain and fancy cases; also double rounds, carved, inlaid, and ornamented, with solid pearl keys, finished in the most superb style, and will be sold for less than the price of an ordinary plain piano. Every instrument warranted. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call at the manufactory (Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 22d-st., near Lexington-av., before purchasing. No reasonable offer refused.

PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—J. GILBERT & CO.'S Pianos can be bought between this and the first of January, very low for cash, by applying at the warerooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st. This is the only place in New-York where the above make can be had with our late improvements, the new action and scale. We have an entire new stock. Pianos to let.

A GREAT SACRIFICE IN PIANOS DURING THE HOLIDAYS.—A 6½-octave Æolian Piano, but little used, for $225. New Pianos at lower prices than before offered this season. Fifteen second-hand Pianos for $150, $125, $100, $75, $50 and $25. Pianos to let very low, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE—AT WATERS', NO. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments, eighteen good second-hand pianos just received, made by Chickering and other Boston makers, and will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A MAGNIFICENT NEW ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE of unsurpassed tone, warranted, will be sold at an immense deduction for cash. A second-hand piano taken in exchange. Call at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway.
H. WARREN.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANO OFFERED FOR SALE—ELEGANT 7 octave, rosewood, grand diagonal, made by one of the best makers, and warranted in perfect order, selected by a celebrated Professor; cost $500, been used a few months; will be sold for $200, at No. 141 9th-st.

PIANOS AT HALF PRICE.—MUST BE SOLD before the 1st of January. Handsomely carved, seven octaves, worth $450 for $200; 6½-octaves, $160; 6¼ octaves, $135; second-hand pianos taken in exchange. Also, to let on hire.
P. LYNCH,
No. 927 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

BARGAINS CAN BE HAD IN FIRST-CLASS pianos, from the richest to the plainest styles, all of which will be warranted to be unsurpassed. JAS. VAN RIPER, No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts., second floor.

FOR SALE—A MELODEON, NEARLY NEW, 5 octave, Carhart Needham & Co.'s make, cheap for cash. Apply 358 Bowery, AMBLER'S Piano Warerooms.

## AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, removed from a private dwelling at Westchester for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets; mahogany and rosewood French Bedsteads; mahogany and rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands; rosewood corner etageres; gilt-frame pier glasses; rosewood and mahogany chairs; beautifully covered sofas and tête-à-têtes; window curtains and cornices; bookcase and secretary; rosewood bedsteads and washstands; rockers, covered in hair cloth, cane-seat chairs; mattresses, bolsters and pillows, feather beds, oil-cloths, &c. Also, a large assortment of glass and crockery ware. Eight cases of 50 each patent extension towel-racks, a very complicated article. At 12 o'clock at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant French and English papier maché ware, consisting of trays, glove-boxes, writing-desks, inkstands, card trays, work-boxes, card-boxes, albums, portfolios, tea-caddies, odor boxes, centre and work tables, envelope-boxes, &c. The above is all of the finest description of papier maché and is richly inlaid with pearl.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 28, and TUESDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock each day, at salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—Receiver's sale of costly watches and jewelry, iron safes, scales, watch materials, office furniture, &c., positively without reserve, by order of Nathan C. Platt, Esq., Receiver, being the entire stock, effects and fixtures of Messrs. Morris & Samuels, and valued at about $30,000, consisting of a very large assortment of English, French and Swiss watches and watch movements of superior quality and finish, by Cooper, Yates, Brettahous, Willis, Tobias, Brindle, Negus, Broomfield, Johnson, Hunter, Fox, Barcomb, Leyland, Roskell, York, Carver, and other celebrated makers. Also, a ship chronometer by Bliss & Creighton. Also, an assortment of hands, cases, ruby pins, diamond powder, hooks, watch jewels, crysolates, keys, dials, glasses, &c. Also, certificate No. 480 New-York Mutual Insurance scrip, and certificate No. 409 New-York Mutual Insurance scrip. Also, two iron safes, set of large jeweler's scales, one do. diamond scales, desks, chairs, counters, &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready on Saturday, 26th.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE of goods suitable for New-Year's Gifts, at the sale to be held by IRVING & WATKINS, during NEW-YEAR'S WEEK, at their salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st., will please send in their goods and invoices by Saturday, Dec. 26, before 3 o'clock P. M. No goods can be received after that time.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

## BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE PARK Bank will redeem the bills of the Pahquioque Bank, of Danbury, Conn., at par. C. A. MACY, Cashier.
DEC. 23, 1857.

HARD TIMES, LADIES.—SAVE YOUR money and your life, and have a beautiful light at a cost of one cent per three hours. All kinds of lamps altered to burn Kerosene Oil, (which is perfectly non-explosive,) at No. 81 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 0 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

## FINANCIAL.

MORSE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 49 Wall-st. and 41 William-st.,
NEW-YORK.

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, are prepared to make collections and render quick returns, at a commission of fifty cents for each collection, without reference to the amount.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

Prime mercantile paper discounted at the market rate.

Domestic and foreign exchange bought and sold.

Drafts on New-Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, and all the principal points in the United States and Canadas for sale.

Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value and are of ready sale.

Interest allowed on deposits and running accounts.

Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.

Bonds and mortgages on first-class City property negotiated.

REFERENCES:
JAMES G. KING'S SONS, New-York.
KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., New-York.
CHAS. H. MARSHALL & CO., New-York.
Hon. S. J. TILDEN, New-York.
Hon. W. F. HAVEMEYER, New York.
CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York.
WRIGHT & WHITMAN, Boston.
SUTER, LEA & CO., Washington, D. C.
THOS. BIDDLE & CO., Philadelphia.
OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., Chicago.
WATERMAN & BRO., New-Orleans.
McDOWELL, MILLS & CO., New-Orleans.
R. & D. G. MILLS, Galveston.
W. A. BRITTON & CO., Natchez.
McKIM & CO., Baltimore.
J. R. CRAIG, Shenectady, N. Y.
Hon. A. G. DAUBY, Utica, N. Y.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York,

Having reliable correspondents, will collect paper payable at all accessible points in the United States and Canadas at a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent., and proceeds delivered to our customers promptly on the day received.

Our firm will continue to be represented at the Stock Exchange Board, and will attend promptly to all orders for the purchase and sale of bonds and stocks. Our transactions at the Board being strictly on commission, we are enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.

References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., SEC.'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1857. }
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858. The Transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14, 1858.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

$250,000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200,000 issued by said county in 1853, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next. E. D. MORGAN & CO.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 11 Wall-st., New-York. }
NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held on the 4th of January, prox., at the office of the Company. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1857. }
NOTICE.—THE FOURTH INSTALLMENT OF $25 on each share of the Increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the banking house on SATURDAY, the 2d January next. By order of the Board.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE Coupons of the Jersey City Water Bonds due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on the 31st of December inst.
CHARLES FINK, President.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 24, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank.
J. B. WARING, President.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1858, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
Dec. 24, 1857. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

INTEREST OF THE CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—The Coupons of the City of Quincy falling due 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad st.

THE COUPONS OF THE COUNTY OF St. Louis, due on the 1st of January, 1858, will be paid by the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

## DIVIDENDS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1857. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M., at No. 61 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

FULTON BANK, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.
THE FULTON BANK WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent. (5) to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

(This dividend is in place of the usual dividend for November, which was omitted to be declared at that period.)

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive,
By order of the Board of Directors,
(Signed,) W. J. LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MAINE) INSURANCE COMPANY.
Great Western Buildings, No. 33 Pine-st.

The usual semi-annual interest dividend of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 cash capital stock of this Company will be paid at this office on and after Jan. 2. Transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst., till the declaration of the dividend of profits for the fiscal year can be made to stockholders and customers in January.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after TUESDAY Jan. 5. The Transfer Books are closed until that date. By order of the Board. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1857. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. for six months, terminating the 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed with that date. JOHN BAKER.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1857.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 4th of January prox.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 22, 1857.—FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of Janury next. By order of the Board. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK WILL PAY A DIVIdend of four per cent. to the stockholders on and after the 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the board of Directors. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of 4 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January proximo. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

THE MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY have declared a dividend of $2 50 per share on the full stock, and 96¼ cents per share on the scrip stock, payable on and after Thursday, the 24th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 25th inst.
S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

## FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan. 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM LIVERPOOL. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, Jan. 16.......1858 | Wednesday, Feb. 3.......1858 |
| Saturday, Feb. 13.......1858 | Wednesday, March 3.......1858 |
| Saturday, March 13.......1858 | Wednesday, March 31.......1858 |
| Saturday, April 10.......1858 | Wednesday, April 28.......1858 |
| Saturday, April 14.......1858 | Wednesday, May 12.......1858 |
| Saturday, May 8.......1858 | Wednesday, May 26.......1858 |
| Saturday, May 22.......1858 | Wednesday, June 9.......1858 |
| Saturday, June 8.......1858 | Wednesday, June 23.......1858 |
| Saturday, June 19.......1858 | Wednesday, July 3.......1858 |

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin..........$130 | Second Cabin..........$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin..........$80 | Second Cabin..........$50
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

| Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen. | Bremen for Southampton and New-York. | Havre and Southampton for New-York. |
|---|---|---|
| N. Star, Dec. 26. | Saturd'y, Nov. 28 | Weds'day, Dec. 2. |
| Ariel, Sat'y, Jan. 23 | Saturday, Dec. 26 | Weds'day, Dec. 30. |

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK. FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the Great Southern Mail Line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1857. }
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, Commissioners of Pilots, for repairs to Piers and Bulkheads, as hereinafter specified. The work to be done pursuant to the provisions of Section 11 of the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to Establish Regulations for the Port of New-York," passed April 16th, 1857, under the supervision of the undersigned, or any one he may appoint, and for the account and at the expense and risk of the owners of said Piers and Bulkheads, to whom the contractors will look for payment.

All proposals to be signed by the contractors, with two sureties satisfactory to the Commissioners, and addressed to the Commissioners of Pilots, and submitted on or before the 15th day of December, 1857.

The following is a list of the Piers and Bulkheads referred to above:
East River—Nos. 26, 29, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46 and 51.
North River—Nos. 35, 45, 46, 49, 50 and 51.

The Commissioners reserve the right, after the proposals for repairs are made, to repair or not, either the whole of the Piers advertised or a part of them, as they may deem best for the public interest.
RUSSELL STURGIS,
President of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots.

Proposals for the above work will be received until the 26th of December, 1857.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Office of the Navy Agent in New-York, until 1 o'clock, on Friday, the 8th day of January next, for twenty thousand pounds of Navy cheese, of the quality and kind denominated "Dutch Edam Cheese:" said cheese to conform as to quality and form, to the samples deposited at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn—each cheese to weigh about four pounds, to be thoroughly salted and well dried, and to be of the make of the current year.

The cheese to be put in good and substantial boxes of convenient sizes, similar to those now used for the cheese of the Navy, without any extra charge therefor.

Specimens of the same may be seen at the Inspector's Store, Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next interest will be added, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 7th day of September last to the date of payment. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE—TO ALL PERSONS HOLDING THE Bonds of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company falling due 1858 and 1859: You are requested to inform F. T. CARRINGTON, President, or LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer of said Company, at Oswego, N. Y., as soon as may be practicable, of the bonds of said Company held by you, with their respective numbers, dates and amounts.
OSWEGO, Dec. 12, 1857. A. P. GRANT, Secretary.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORS, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.

## INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN (LATE PRINCIPAL of Rutgers Female Institute,) continues to receive Boarding and Day Pupils in his Institute for Young Ladies at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—Conversation Classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Pupils from the very first lesson read, translate and answer in French to the question addressed. Lessons given at pupils' residences.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14.
GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

## RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.
9½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.
6½ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.
8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
11½ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 23, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF TIME FOR BOSTON.—The morning Express Train now leaving New-York at 8 20 A. M., will on and after Monday, the 21st inst., leave at 8 A. M. J. H. HOYT, Superintendent.

## MEDICAL.

ONE BOX OF DR. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE.
VALUED AT $1,000.
MRS. E. J. PHILLIPS, 113 ERIE-ST., JERSEY CITY.
COSTS 25 CENTS.
For sale at Dr. S. B. SMITH'S, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church, and at various druggists in New-York and vicinity; also, at MILLET'S Music Store, Broadway, near Pearl-st.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This old standard medicine, the original and genuine article, continues to be the popular remedy for purifying the blood, for the cure of scrofula, and all ulcerous and eruptive diseases. Its wonderfully purifying and curative powers have been evidenced to the delight of thousands during the last seventeen years, in cases of scrofula of the worst kind. Be careful to ask for SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, and take no other; you will find it fully merits the enviable reputation it has acquired.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-street, New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

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CONSUMPTION, PARALYSIS, NERVOUS DISEASES, &c.—Doctor Joseph G. will undertake to cure any kind of diseases, especially those given up by medicine. Address or apply to Doctor J. GRIERRE, from 10 to 12, at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway, New-York.

## FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
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All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
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## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—ONTARIO COUNTY.—SHEPHERD KNAPP and HIRAM KETCHUM, Trustees, &c., and JAMES PATRICK, Plaintiffs, against the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad Company, and William Antis, and Alfred B. Field, Trustees, &c., John Rankin, Jr., George B. Holmes, the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niarags Falls Railroad Company, the President, Directors and Company of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank in the City of Albany, George W. Sherman, William Young, Elizabeth S. Porter, William O'Brien, Thos. Geany, James Kenedy, Jerry Sullivan, De Witt Parshall, Peter R. Westfall, Reuben Richmond, Charles Jones, John Raines, E. Darwin Litchfield, William H. Smith, Robert J. Hubbard, Amasa S. Foster, Nathaniel Gorham, and Alfred B. Field and Alta Brown, Administrators of George G. Brown, Deceased, Henry L. Smith, Edwin C. Ross, Waterman H. Hayward, Edson Finch, Seneca Smith, William C. Atwater, Thomas Q. Adams, Horace Devereux, Joshua Brookes, Henry H. Elliott, James C. Holden, Philip Heartt, Frederick B. Elliott, George Babcock, George Adams, L. — B. Tyng, H. W. Moore, Tyler H. Abbey, Sylvester B. Shearer, Gabriel L. Smith, Eli Wheeler, Jonathan B. Mosher, Alonzo D. Luce, William S. Hatch, Henry M. Patridge, James Conners, John M. Randall, James Carr, Robert A. Ellwort, Timothy D. Chidsey, Oliver P. Bowers, Bela B. Crane, William O'Neill, Horace Seamon, Jonah Moore, Charles E. Gillett, and Franklin Hulett, John S. Carr, and Samuel Cox, Commissioners of Highways of the Town of Veteran, Chemung County, Patrick Halloran, Peter Pierce, Elijah P. Brooks, George W. Holley, James Harris, Eben Smith, Samuel G. Gage, George Wagner, Simeon Benjamin, Oliver Phelps, Marvin Beman, Peter Wintermate, Peter Whitaker, Lewis Worell, and Charles J. Folger, and Thomas Burrall, Executors of the last Will and Testament of George Simpson, Deceased, Oscar E. Sibley, Patrick O'Brien, John Vickery, John Dunphy, Anson S. Tuttle, Patrick Ronayne, Sidney S. Burger, Theodore E. Hart, Harris Andrews, Michael Quirk, Charles G. Gaylord, Jefferson J. Whitney, James Hawkins, Silas E. Jones, Joshua L. Jones, Robert N. McFarren, James Mahoney, Calvin Harford, Martin Coulen, Thomas Wilson, Ferdinand H. Greggs, William Wheelock, Michael Coulen, Michael Downs, Rho D. Ludlow, James S. Tuttle, Edward G. Simmons, William Root, Harris Andrews, Dimerick Flannery, John S. Smith, Patrick Flannery, William H. Godfrey, Phineas Prouty, James B. Farrington, Oliver P. Brink, Reuben K. Eastman, Robert P. Beebe, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To Edwin C. Ross, Edson Finch, Thomas Wilson, William H. Godfrey, Robert A. Ellwort, James Hawkins, Martin Coulen, Calvin Harford, Patrick Flannery, Dimerick Flannery, Edward G. Simmons, Michael Downs, William Wheelock, Michael Coulen, Timothy D. Chidsey, and George Babcock, above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ontario, at the village of Canandaigua, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer, to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 30, 1857.
CLEAVELAND & TITUS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action, above referred to, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ontario, in the village of Canandaigua, in said County, on the 3d day of July, 1857.
CLEAVELAND & TITUS,
n20-1aw8wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH B. SHEFFIELD, NORMAN WHITE, J. CASTOR BRAUTIGAM and HENRY C. HULBUT against C. HOWARD, ROBERT PEEBLES and HENRY HOWARD.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 William-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and four dollars and seventeen cents, with interest from the 23d day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 23, 1857.
LEONARD W. GODDARD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 10th day of Dec., 1857. LEONARD W. GODDARD,
d25-1aw6wF* Attorney for Plaintiffs.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of PATRICK CASEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of Kings by MICHAEL CASEY, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said deceased, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's office in the City of Brooklyn, on the 27th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated this 2d day of December, A. D., 1857.
MICHAEL CASEY, Executor.
d11-1aw6wF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JOSEPH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office at the corner of 11th-av. and 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1857.
ABRAHAM CUMMINGS,
d25-1aw6mF* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HERMAM E. LUDWIG, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business No. 189 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before 19th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1857.
ERNEST MULDENER, Administrator.
n13-1aw6mF* With the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HENRY ROOME, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1857.
o23-1aw6mF* ROBT. DINWIDDIE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID B. THORP, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 20, 1857.
o23-1aw6mF* WILLIAM B. SMITH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EPHRAIM TREADWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 104 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1857.
WILLIAM E. TREADWELL, WILLIAM HUSTACE, } Executors.
au7-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. DALE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857. JOHN A. APPLETON,
o2-1aw6mF* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, carman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robt. Benner, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1857.
MARY H. BUCKLEY,
o2-1aw6mF* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEFFERTS G. COLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 5, 1857. W. K. THORN,
n6-1aw6mF* Executor, &c., of L. G. Coles.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of AUGUSTUS THOMAS, No. 183 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1857.
AUGUSTUS THOMAS,
RICHARD J. LARCOMBE,
au14-1aw6mF* Surviving Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL B. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Hascall, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1857.
o16-1aw6mF* CHAS. JOHNSON, Executor.

## STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING—At No. 45 Maiden-lane. We offer the largest assortment, at very low prices, to suit the times. Books made to pattern. Job printing, engraving, and lithographic work. Diaries and daily journals for 1858, all styles. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President Clancy in the Chair. Alderman McSpedon moved to take up the resolution to pay the expenses of all suits brought by or against the Mayor in the matter of testing the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Bill, &c., and stated that if members would examine the resolution they would find nothing wrong in it.

Alderman Tucker hoped the resolution would not be passed. When the Mayor entered upon his revolutionary proceedings in reference to those laws, he said he would pay the expenses himself if he was not sustained, and now he came in and asked for $10,000.

Alderman McConnell thought all had been said *pro* and *con.* that could be said in the matter, and therefore he would move the previous question. The motion was carried, and the resolution was adopted by a vote 15 to 5—Aldermen Corwin, Tucker, Griffiths, Blunt and Owens.

The report of the Committee on the proposition to dispose of the lower end of the City-Hall Park for a site for a Post-Office, was called up by Alderman Fullmer.

Alderman Tucker opposed the report. He believed the Committee had exceeded their instructions, and besides that, he objected to granting such a piece of ground to the General Government for such a price. If the General Government was so contemptibly mean as not to be willing to pay a fair price for a site for a Post-Office, he was opposed to giving them what was worth $1,000,000 for $250,000.

Alderman McSpedon opposed the adoption of the report. To erect a Post-Office on the site proposed would destroy the Park, which would be a serious objection, even if the site were to be well paid for. The site favored by him was the upper end of the Park, where there was plenty of room, and, in his mind, a better position.

Alderman Banta favored the report; so did Alderman Fullmer. He claimed that the Committee had acted strictly in accordance with the instructions given by the Board. He was a member of the Committee, and favored the conclusions the Committee had arrived at. He believed the lower end of the Park was the best site that could be selected, but if the Board thought different, the matter rested there.

Alderman Owens thought there were specifications that should have been inserted—rights that should have been reserved—that were not named in the resolutions. He also objected to the report on the ground that the General Government had not offered a sufficient equivalent for the ground.

Alderman Banta (a member of the Committee) amended the report by inserting "provided that there be a sidewalk 30 feet in width around the building."

Alderman Coulter favored the report.

Alderman Wilson desired that the line of Beekman-street should not be interfered with, and therefore he would be obliged to vote against the report.

Alderman Fullmer defended the gentlemen of the administration who had taken part in the negotiations, and so did Alderman Adams. The latter preferred the line of Beekman to that of Spruce-street, for the upper boundary of the site.

Finally, on motion of Aldermen McSpedon, the report was referred back to the Committee.

Alderman McConkey called up the report on the location of a new City Hall, in favor of Madison-square, but the Board refused to take it up.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next at 5 P. M.

### The West Washington Market Investigation Concluded.

The West Washington Market Investigation Committee met again at 2 P. M., yesterday, Alderman Blunt in the Chair, and all the members present. As usual there was a large attendance, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. Before any additional witnesses had been examined, Mr. Theodore E. Tomlinson, who appeared as associate counsel for Mr. Green, addressed the Committee. He claimed that the entire ground of the investigation had disappeared, in the failure of the petitioner to substantiate the charges he had made, under oath.

Mr. O'Reilly, the petitioner, was then sworn again. At first he declined to answer any more questions; but subsequently he acknowledged to having written two letters to Mr. Green. He could not give their contents.

John B. Kelly testified that he had never said, nor did he know that any money had been offered to any member of the Committee, either of the Aldermen or Councilmen, to stop the investigation. He had heard it rumored that money might be obtained for such a purpose.

Alderman Harris, who was charged by the petitioner with having a stand in West Washington Market, was examined at his own request. He said he had never obtained, nor even asked for a stand, either for his own use or for the use of any other person.

Alderman McConnell said he had seen the letters written by Mr. O'Reilly to Mr. Green, and they were the same substantially as stated the day before. He considered the object of Mr. O'Reilly in writing those letters, was simply to extort money from Mr. Green.

The Committee then, on vote of Aldermen Drake, McConnell and Adams, adjourned *sine die*; Aldermen Blunt and Hoffmire voting in opposition.

The Committee promise to report on Monday evening next.

### Quarantine Removal.

MASS MEETING OF STATEN ISLANDERS TO INSIST ON A REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE TO CONEY ISLAND OR SANDY HOOK

Pursuant to a call signed by several well-known citizens, and published in the County papers, a large meeting of the people of Richmond County assembled on Tuesday evening, 22d inst., at the Tompkins Lyceum, Stapleton, for the purpose of considering what further action is necessary to procure the entire removal of Quarantine from Staten Island to its natural and proper position at Sandy Hook.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. P. M. Brett, and organized by the election of Col. Nathan Barrett of Castleton, as Chairman, and Monroe B Bryant of Southfield, Secretary.

The call for the meeting having been read, the following Committee of three from each town, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting:

*Southfield*—Hon. Minthorne Tompkins, John B. Simonson, Wm. H. Vanderbilt.

*Castleton*—Dr. John S. Westervelt, John C. Thompson, Rev. P. M. Brett.

*Westfield*—Hon. H. B. Cropsey, Ashbury Cole, Henry Boehm.

*Northfield*—Lot C. Clark, Garrett P. Wright, Richard D. Littell.

The meeting was then ably addressed by N. D. Ellenwood, Tompkins Westervelt, Esq., and others. Hon. Minthorne Tompkins, for the Committee, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which, after having been read and fully discussed, were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, The Quarantine establishment of the port of New-York was located on this Island at Tompkinsville, contrary to the expressed will of its inhabitants, and for more than half a century has been a nuisance and a drawback to the prosperity of the whole island; and,

*Whereas*, At sundry times contagious and infectious diseases have spread from the establishment to the vicinity surrounding the same, thereby carrying off very many valuable citizens, jeopardizing the lives of all and deterring thousands from seeking a residence among us, to the great damage of our island's interest; and,

*Whereas*, Therefore, repeated efforts, from time to time, have been made, but made in vain, to secure the removal of Quarantine from this island, notwithstanding the passage of an act for such purpose in 1849, and another at the last session of the Legislature; and,

*Whereas*, The dangers arising from the Quarantine establishment as at present located, and the necessity for its removal, are still continuous and the same; therefore,

*Resolved*, That as citizens of Richmond County, like those who have preceded us, we protest against the existence of a Quarantine establishment on this island; and because we have patiently borne with it for more than half a century and suffered from its direful effects during said period, it by no means follows that the establishment is or ought to be an inherent or vested nuisance of our county.

*Resolved*, That there are no physical, commercial, or political circumstances, or reasons why the Quarantine should remain or continue on Staten Island, inasmuch as it is conceded on all hands, and by all parties, that there are several localities in and around this port equally, if not better suited for the site of the establishment.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the citizens of this County are due, and are hereby tendered to the Legislature of the past Winter for the passage of an Act for the removal of the Quarantine Station, and to the persons who successfully labored at Albany in representing our wishes and interests in relation to said Act.

*Resolved*, That, while we approve of the provisions of the Act for the removal of the Quarantine Station as a whole, we, nevertheless, discover some defects in its detail, and, in order that it shall be perfect, to meet our wishes, so as to speedily and certainly remove the Quarantine Establishment entirely from our Island, we hereby call upon our worthy member of the Legislature elect to exert himself to perfect the law at the earliest possible period.

*Resolved*, That while we declare the justice and necessity of the removal of Quarantine from this Island, not only in view of the safety and interests of the people of this county, but equally in view of that of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, we confidently believe that an honest and respectful effort would secure for our relief the Quarantine jurisdiction of Sandy Hook or the possession of Coney Island, at either of which points a Lazaretto could be established much more convenient and advantageous to commerce, and of greater protection to the public health than at its present location.

*Resolved*, That as citizens of the county of Richmond, we subscribed to a memorial last year with the intention of asking the Legislature to pass an act for the removal of Quarantine from Staten Island, and the act having been passed, appropriations for the purpose having been made, and Commissioners to carry into execution the provisions of the act having been appointed, we call upon every citizen to aid in the work of removal, whether it be at the Capital of this State or within the limits of the State of New-Jersey.

*Resolved*, That entertaining the views expressed in the foregoing resolutions, we hereby pledge ourselves to faithful, consistent and untiring efforts for the purpose of aiding the Quarantine Commissioners in the speedy execution of their duties under the act for the removal of the Quarantine Station wholly and entirely from the Island.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of seven persons be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, to be styled the Quarantine Committee, who shall have power to collect funds, employ counsel, and do such other things as in their judgment will aid in procuring Sandy Hook for a Quarantine site.

The following additional resolution was offered by Judge Cropsey, and unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That our Member of Assembly be instructed to vote against any appropriation of money for the establishment of a Quarantine, either temporary or permanent, on Staten Island.

The Chairman appointed as the "Quarantine Committee:"

*Southfield*—Minthorne Tompkins, William H. Vanderbilt.

*Westfield*—Harmon B. Cropsey, Wm. J. Shea.

*Castleton*—N. Dane Ellenwood, Tompkins Westervelt.

*Northfield*—Lot C. Clark, and on motion the Chairman was added.

On motion the following were constituted an Executive Committee, who may call future meetings at their discretion:

*Southfield*—Col. Samuel Barton, Dr. Minturn Post.
*Castleton*—Dr. Jno. S. Westervelt, John Crabtree.
*Westfield*—Harmon B. Cropsey, Dr. D. A. Edgar.
*Northfield*—Lot C. Clark, John J. Houseman.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting, signed by its officers, be furnished the County papers and the Albany *Journal* and *Argus* for publication.

The meeting was then dissolved.

NATHAN BARRETT, Chairman.
Monroe B. Bryant, Secretary.

New-York Prison Association.—The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of this Association was held Thursday evening.

After the transaction of the ordinary business, the Agent of Discharged Convict and Detention Committees submitted his diaries, from which it appeared the following have been their operations during the month. A large proportion of the inmates of our prisons had been visited, and many of the most hopeful cases appropriately aided:

| | |
|---|---|
| Complaints made, immediately seen to | 87 |
| Of this number were discontinued | 39 |
| Persons discharged from custody on their recommendation | 41 |
| Discharged convicts and others assisted with money for food, and to enable them to leave the City | 27 |
| Discharged persons furnished with suitable clothing, more or less | 17 |
| Sent into the country | 12 |

Several peculiarly trying cases recorded in the diary of discharged convicts, were men who have sustained themselves by honest industry the last two, four, five and six years since their discharge from State Prison, but now out of work and in want. The Association much need a supply of clothing, shoes, hats, caps, &c.

### Police Intelligence.

The Eleventh Ward Shooting.—Verdict of the Jury.—At 10½ o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, Coroner Hills resumed the investigation in the case of Patrick Vaughn, who was shot by Officer Van Tassel for creating a disturbance on the night after the last Charter election, in the Eighth District of the Eleventh Ward. On the conclusion of the evidence the verdict was early rendered as follows: "We find that Peter Vaughn came to his death by pistol-shot wounds received at the hands of the police-officers, on the 2d of December, 1857, at No. 181 Avenue C. The Jury believe that the shooting was perfectly justifiable, as they were in the discharge of their duty as officers, and acted in self-defence.

Stolen Goods Recovered.—Officer Webb, of the lower Police Court, Wednesday succeeded in recovering, at a house in Forsyth-street, a large quantity of goods consisting of clothing and jewelry, the proceeds of a burglary committed on Thursday night upon the store of Mr. Isaac Benstein, in Ulster County. Henry Harrison, Frederick Frank, and Abraham Davis, the occupants of the house where the goods were found, were arrested and taken before Justice Connolly, on a charge of receiving stolen goods. The Justice locked them up for trial. The officers are on the look-out for the burglars. About $1,000 worth of goods were stolen.

Capture of a Pickpocket.—Bridget O'Neill, residing at No. 24 Pell-st., had her pocket picked yesterday afternoon, while walking through Elizabeth-street, of her porte-monnaie, containing $14. Officer Bedell, of the Sixth Ward, happened to observe the operation, and attempted to arrest the culprit. The thief took to his heels and finally brought up at No. No. 23 Baxter-street, where he attempted to conceal himself by dodging under a bed. The officer quickly pulled him out and took him to the Station-house, where he gave his name as James O'Brien. During the run he threw away the porte-monnaie, which was afterwards found and restored to its owner.

Deserting a Child.—Sarah Spencer and Ann Leyburn, whose arrest was published in Wednesday's Times, for leaving a child four hours old in the entry of a house in Twenty-eighth-street, were taken Wednesday before Justice Flandreau. An investigation was had, and it was proven that a daughter of Mrs. Spencer was the mother of the child, and that the last-named woman acted as midwife. The two women were held to bail in $500 each.

Female Pickpocket.—A woman named Margaret Sullivan *alias* Flynn was arrested Wednesday for picking the pocket of Mrs. McMullin and stealing her porte-monnaie while the latter was looking into the show-window of a store in the Bowery. The prisoner passed the porte-monnaie to an accomplice, who escaped. Justice Flandreau locked up the prisoner for examination.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The day will be celebrated at this house with unusual vigor. The far-famed Drama of the "Golden Farmer," with Mr. G. L. Fox as the eccentric *Jimmy Twitcher*, will be performed in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, together with the new and vastly extensive, gorgeous pantomime of "Boreas; or, the Spirit of Air," and in the evening will be presented the sterling and never-to-be-forgotten old drama of "Brian Boro'; or, Erin Go Bragh," to be followed by the grand pantomime of "Boreas," and concluding with the comedy of "The Captain's not a Miss," with a variety of songs and dances during each entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

A Real Luxury for all Seasons.—How delightful is the perfume of fresh flowers! how refreshing to the faint and languid senses! There is nothing can compare with it, but Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, manufactured from living flowers and retaining in full force their native sweetness. Sold by the proprietors D. T. Lanman & Co., No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

Attempted to Hang Herself.—A woman, 35 years of age, giving her name as Ellen Ennin, was taken to the Third Ward Station-house yesterday evening, for being drunk and disorderly. During the night Sergeant Lusk heard groaning from her cell, and discovered she had hung herself with her shawl from her cell door. He cut her down and she was soon restored to consciousness.

[Advertisement.]

☞ No gentleman can think of making New-Year calls without a new Hat; but every gentleman who aspires to be fashionable, patronizes Knox. Knox's store is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, No. 212 Broadway. They do say that if a man wears a "Knox," he can't get a brick in it.

Attempted Child-murder.—A servant girl, named Jane Miller, residing at No. 43 Forsyth-street, gave birth, Wednesday evening to a child, and attempted to make way with it by throwing it down the outhouse. Its cries were heard and its life saved.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Where have you been with that demijohn? Why, to Goodwin & Edgerley's, of course, at No. 14 First-street, near the Bowery, where everybody goes to get a supply of their pure Turkish wine for the holidays, cheaper and superior to all other kinds.

[Advertisement.]

To the Public.—Fredrick's Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes are always acceptable gifts for the holidays, and should be secured at once, at this magnificent temple of art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Christmas and New-Year's.—Prof. Fowler will receive company at the Phrenological Rooms, No. 308 Broadway, during the holidays, and make examinations if desired. Museum free to visitors.

[Advertisement.]

Open Christmas.—Brady's Galleries, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway, will be open this day, (Christmas,) till 3 o'clock P. M., for the reception of visitors.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Drs. Hunter & Melville, consulting physicians for Pulmonary diseases, No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 351 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Fire at Dunville, Canada.—Loss $25,000.—On the 11th a destructive fire occurred at Dunville, Canada. The losses were as follows: The grist-mill belonging to, Samuel Darling, Esq., and in a few minutes the building was enveloped in flames. The fire communicated from the mill to the sash-factory occupied by Peter Lymburnne, and the saw-mill belonging to Messrs. McNeven & Turner, and the saw-mill belonging to J. Turner, and occupied by Mr. Crayston.

## LONG ISLAND.

### A Visit to Gallagher, the Condemned Murderer of Hugh Kelly—His Statement—Pat Kelly's Story—The Causes which Led to the Murder.

One of our Reporters recently visited Gallagher, condemned at the last term of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, and sentenced to be executed on the 5th of February next, for the murder of Hugh Kelly, at No. 12 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on the morning of the 30th of August last. The condemned man occupies cell No. 2, in the middle tier of the Kings County Jail, and is placed under no more restraint by Sheriff Stryker than is actually necessary for his safe keeping. He speaks freely of the murder, and persists, as he has from the first, in saying that he does not recollect using the knife at all. The following is

GALLAGHER'S STATEMENT.

I was born in the County of Donegal, Ireland, in 1817, and am now about 40 years of age. I lived in my native country until 16 years old, when I went to Scotland and there worked as a laborer and moulder for nearly nine years. Six years ago last June I returned to my native town, and finding nothing to do, after remaining there three weeks, I resolved to visit America. I accordingly proceeded to Liverpool and took passage in the ship *Mary Ann*, Capt. Hetrick, bound for St. John, N. B., at which port I arrived in 1851. I was alone, and without friends or money, but obtained employment here at my trade. I worked for eighteen months, and in the Spring of 1852 arrived in New-York. After spending a few days in looking about, obtained employment of Mr. De Forrest, in Brooklyn, as a 'longshoreman, and continued at this most of the time for sixth months, but the work not being regular, sought and obtained employment with my nephew, Charles Kelly, who has a foundery on Tillary-street, Brooklyn. Worked one year, and then Thomas Cassidy took the business, and I worked for him a few months, but left on account of low wages. Then worked 'long shore on Messrs. Tapscott & Co's. lighters, and occasionally running to quarantine; was engaged in this all of one Summer. Worked last in the Malleable Iron Works on Forty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue, New-York. Mr. Mallory, foreman, was at work the night Kelly was killed until 6 o'clock, P. M. But I could not make full time, and when I quit work that night I went with Mr. Mallory, the foreman, to a Mr. Gow to obtain work, but did not succeed, and after walking around several times we crossed, about 11 o'clock, the Catherine ferry to Brooklyn; met some friends on Maine-street, and stood some time talking with them; went into a back-yard there, and when I retured Mallory was gone; they said he had gone toward the Fulton ferry with my brother, and I hurried on to overtake them. Not seeing them on the way, I went into the saloon kept by McMahon, at No. 12 Fulton-street. This was as late as 12 o'clock Saturday night. Saw my brother there, who said that Mallory had gone home. There was quite a number of persons in the saloon; some of them I knew and others I did not. I asked Owen Callahan, Patrick Kelly and my brother to drink. A person spoke and said, "Why don't you treat all hands?" I told him I had not made a full week, and had not money enough, that they were two big a crowd for one to treat all hands. At this some one made an offensive remark, unfit for publication. I had drank two or three times before this that evening. After drinking told the bar-keeper to give me a sixpence worth of oysters; he handed them to me in the shell, and said they were not very good, and that I better eat something else. As I finished eating, I took up a small oyster, took out my knife and tried to open the oyster by striking it with the handle—the knife was not open. Struck the oyster once, when Daniel McKinney pitched Charles Quin against me. I then took Quin by the arm and asked him what he had done it for, when Quin said, "You s—n of a b—h, what do you think I done it for?" and said that he would break my jaw. Daniel McKinney then said, "Give it to the big-headed s—n of a b—h; now is your time." Pat Kelly then took me in his arms and said, "Jimmy, come, get out of this, they are up for a fight." I went as far as the stairs, he whole crowd following after us. I was backing up the stairs keeping them off, with the assistance of Pat Kelly, when Higgins came down the stairs and struck me on the neck, which, with Pat Kelly's shoving me, caused me to fall on the stairs. While I was on the stairs, Hugh Kelly (the deceased) struck and kicked me on the right side, but did not hurt me much. He got out first, and with the assistance of Patrick Kelly, who kept the crowd back, I got on my feet again. Upon reaching the sidewalk Hugh Kelly (the deceased) caught me by the hair on the back of my head, and Owen McKinney caught me near the same place, one of them standing on each side of me; both struck me and tried to get me down, but I stood up until Daniel McKinney got me by the leg, when they got me upon my knees and face. While down, those around kept kicking and striking me. While I was on the ground Pat Kelly said, "If you are going to murder the man I will have a hand in it." Pat Kelly then caught Hugh Kelly and pulled him off and said, "Are you going to murder the man?" I then got up and went into the street and called for my brother. He said, "Hugh, where are you?" and I started to go to my brother, as I saw some person have hold of him, I think; and just at this time Officer Daniel Kelly came up and ordered us to disperse. Don't know when I used the knife or when I opened it; was confused for a time when some one kicked me on the head while I was down.

I went into the saloon that night solely for the purpose of finding Mallory, the foreman, and had no unkind feelings towards any one when I entered there, and much less intended to injure any one.

The above is briefly Gallagher's story, and in substance the same as he has told to several at different times.

THE STORY OF PATRICK KELLY.

Patrick Kelly, it will be remembered, was indicted with Gallagher for the murder of Hugh Kelly, but was permitted to plead guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree. On the trial of Gallagher several witnesses swore that Pat Kelly had Hugh Kelly (the deceased) in a stooping position, with his coat pulled over his head, and that while he was holding him in that position Gallagher came up and stabbed or struck Hugh Kelly in the stomach. This Patrick Kelly denies most emphatically. He says that he had the deceased in that position, but at the time others had Gallagher down upon the sidewalk, and that Gallagher did not come near him then.

In the main he corroborates the statement of Gallagher, so far as it came under his observation, but places the offensive expressions to Gallagher in the saloon in a much more aggravating light. He insists that there was no concert of action whatever, and did not know that a knife had been used until after the affair was all over. He has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $200. He thinks that he does not merit any punishment, as he only used the weapons nature gave him when assailed, but is perfectly satisfied and thinks it will be a good thing for him in the end.

APPEARANCE AND CONDUCT OF GALLAGHER.

Gallagher is about 5 feet 10½ inches in height, and weighs about 165 pounds; he is a brawny man, with large, shaggy head, deep-set, dark eyes and full face, with an expression of countenance decidedly brutish. When first arrested his manner was defiant, but he has behaved very well in Jail, particularly since his conviction. On the night he was convicted, while returning to the Jail, in charge of Officer Higgins, he appeared to be much afraid that an attempt would be made to lynch him, and had not the greatest precautions been taken, there is every reason to believe that something of the kind would have been attempted. A moment after he was inside of the Jail, on the night he was convicted, not less than one hundred rowdies suddenly appeared in the vicinity, and were much disappointed when they learned that the prisoner had got there before them. The statement that Gallagher is a professional fighter we are led to believe is not true. The most that is said of him among his old enemies is that he was ugly when drunk, and that he was drunk frequently. He entertains no hope whatever of Executive clemency, although some effort is being made on his behalf. The Court, District-Attorney, and most all the Jurors refuse to sign a petition to have his sentence commuted. He says he is ready and willing to die; he feels that his punishment is too severe, but is reconciled to his fate, and is preparing to meet it, aided by the Sisters of Mercy and a Roman Catholic Priest. The manner of his death is the only thing that seems to trouble him. Up to the time of his conviction he did not dream that it was possible for any Jury to bring him in guilty of murder, and could hardly realize his situation until sentenced. When this was over he returned to his cell, where, falling upon his face, he wept for a long time. "Then," said he, "I first realized the awful position I was in."

The Sheriff and keepers pay him every attention, and he is allowed to see his friends whenever they call. His wife, to whom he has been married 18 months, is with him daily.

THE CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE MURDER.

The causes which led to this murder can easily be traced. Brooklyn for a long time has been disgraced by two bands of rowdies—one calling themselves Constitutional Blues, many of whom belong to Engine Co. No. 7, and the others known as the Main-street crowd, and many of these are members of Engine Co. No. 4. The Blues are the best organized, and formerly, if not now, had in their ranks many of the police force. They were invaluable in election times, and the candidates who secured their services at the polls in the Second and Fifth Wards were sure to succeed. Both factions belong to the same political party, and occasionally have suspended hostilities and worked together for a favorite. But this is the exception, and not the rule. Both parties are composed of the roughest class of boys and men in the roughest part of Brooklyn, and it is not surprising that there is always a fight on the *tapis*. Whenever the Blues in force could catch an inferior number of the Main-street boys, the latter got what they deserved, and so *vice versa*. This would run on for some time, until both parties being dissatisfied, one of the most brutish in each party would be selected to fight for the whole, but generally before this ended the whole got engaged in the fight. The last fight of this kind was last Summer, when the two champions were "Mick Green," of the Blues, and "Jem Wallace," of the Main-street crowd. The parties made up the match in McMahon's saloon, the same place where Gallagher killed Kelly, and the fight took place on De Forrest's dock. This was on Sunday morning also. The Blues got the worst of this fight, as Green lost a part of his ear, and, of course, there was a general fight, and both parties left dissatisfied, each claiming a victory. Since the fight last Summer the two parties have been more hostile than ever, and to this animosity can be traced the cause of Kelly's death. Gallagher and Pat Kelly are representatives of the Main-street crowd, and entering the saloon No. 12 Fulton-street on the 30th of August last, they found that a majority of those present were Blues, and this explains Pat Kelly's anxiety to get out, for he says the Blues have whipped him severely *nine* times. The deceased Kelly and his friends belong to the Blues, and there is no doubt they attempted to repeat what they had often done before, when Gallagher, finding that he was getting the worst of it, used his knife. The head-quarters of this party are still kept open, night and day, Sundays and week-days, with perfect impunity, and undisturbed by the police.

More Municipal Trouble.—An act passed the last Legislature changing the Charter election in Brooklyn from November to April—the Aldermen and all officers elected under the old law, and whose time would otherwise have expired on the 1st of January, 1858, to hold over until the 1st of May following. Of the officers created by the Common Council nothing special is said, but until quite recently it was supposed—and such is a fair interpretation of the intent of the act—that they would continue in office until the new Board came in and elected successors. Some of the Democratic Aldermen, in the absence of any special clause in the act as to offices in their gift, ignore the act entirely as affecting the present, and intend at the first meeting in January to proceed under the old law and reorganize the Board as has heretofore been done at the first meeting of the year. To this end they have been in caucus twice. At the the first there was great unanimity of feeling among those present, and the following candidates were agreed upon. For President—Mr. Kalbfleisch. For Clerk—Wm. S. Bishop. For Messenger.—Mr. Abbott. Here they stopped. On Wednesday night last the second meeting was held, when a number of the members present, belonging to the Cochrane school of Democracy, fearing that they could not carry out their scheming to its full extent, under Mr. Kalbfleisch, resolved to throw him overboard, and after an exciting session, a Committee was appointed to confer with Mr. K., and if possible get him to withdraw his name.

We understand the objection to Mr. Kalbfleisch is, that he is opposed to reorganizing the Committees, while a majority of the Democrats in the Board are not only in favor of reorganizing the Committees, but of disposing of the appropriations for the year, so that the new Board, on the 1st of May, will find their work all laid out for them. The Democrats, when united, have a majority of one in the Board, now that Alderman Fowler has resigned.

☞ If the movers in this matter are successful, they will be resisted to the last by the present officers.

The One-cent Rate to Williamsburg.—The reduction of the ferriage on the new Ferry to Williamsburg to one cent is doing great things for that young enterprise. The boats, morning and night, go full, and in some cases there has not been room on them for the carts that offered. On Monday and Tuesday evenings a Policeman was obliged to clear the carts from the track of the Railroad running opposite the James-slip landing, so many had congregated there waiting to cross. The old rate by the Peck-slip Ferry for loaded market wagons was 31 cents for a two-horse team, and 18 cents for a one-horse, and any extra passenger on the wagon was charged. The new Ferry reduced the rate on the same description of teams one-half,—that is, they carry both ways for the same price, full or empty, and no extra charge if one or two persons happened to be on the top. Charcoal wagons, full or empty, pay 12 cents; furniture wagons, or loads of furniture, 18 cents; and cart-loads of empty flour barrels, 18, instead of 25 cents, which has been the rate.

Yesterday, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., ten to twelve carts and teams crossed upon each boat, and there was also a swarm of foot passengers. At the Peck-slip Ferry there was a corresponding falling off from the old rush of teams about the entrance gate, and no one seemed in danger of getting his legs broken by the jam. George Law, and Mr. Murphy, the President of the Company, say there will be no increase in the rate, if the public manifest their preference for cheap ferriage by patronizing the line; it is for them to say whether they will pay the high or low fare, by sustaining the experiment. The comparative receipts before and since the reduction on this ferry are not stated.

It is difficult to persuade the working people that it is for their interest to pay three cents to get to Williamsburg, when they can go for one cent. The Company are receiving specifications for building another boat, of the same size of those now in use. They have also purchased, at an expense of $50,000, the entire water front at the foot of Division-avenue, with the privilege of erecting piers three hundred feet from the shore. Within the last sixty days a strong dock has been built, and a contract has been made to level down the hill between the street and water, which will make a gradual and easy slope from the dock to the avenue. Property holders expect an improvement in real estate by these movements, and that the many houses which have long remained tenantless in Williamsburg will now find occupants.

Robbery on Long Island.—The house of Wm. Underhill, at Norwich, L. I., was broken into on Sunday afternoon last, while the occupants were at church, and two watches, a lot of silver spoons, and his wife's jewelry, were carried off. The neighbors rallied and went in pursuit of the thief, whom they overtook some fifteen miles distant, on the road for New-York, with the stolen property in his possession. He was a German, about 25 years old. He made resistance, but was knocked down, captured and carried to jail. The property was all recovered.

Public Evening Schools in Brooklyn.—In one of those Schools (Female Department of No. 4) which was opened Sept. 28, there were 216 pupils the first night, against 99 for last Winter. Total number admitted this Winter, 687; last Winter, 658; average attendance last year, 208; this year, 283; 66 were over 21 years of age, and 376 were born in other counties; 124 were half-orphans, and 40 orphans. During the term this Winter 121 certificates were granted for regular attendance. In the Female Department of this School last year, first night, there were 16 present; this year, 64; admitted last year, 162; this year, 378; average attendance last year, 86; this year, 162. The ages of the pupils ranged from 8 to 36 years. About the same ratio of increase in attendance is manifest in all of the evening schools, and this is the reason of the appropriation being used up sooner than usual.

Burglary.—The house of Dr. Ellis, in State-street, near Court, Brooklyn, was entered by a thief Thursday night. He had got hold of a watch, when his presence was discovered by the occupants, but, for some reason, they made no attempt to secure the intruder.

☞ A laboring man named John Kane, had one of his legs broken yesterday by the falling of a stone upon him, while digging a cesspool in Second-place, Brooklyn. He was taken to the City Hospital

### Note from Messrs. Fitzhugh and Littlejohn.

*From the Syracuse Standard.*

Oswego, Friday, Dec. 18, 1857.

*To the Editor of the Standard:*

Dear Sir: An article lately published in your paper has just come to our notice. It does great injustice to a man of estimable character. We believe our agent in Chicago to be incapable of making fraudulent representations to borrow money, whether for himself or his employers, nor has he to our knowledge, to ourselves or others, withheld money borrowed for our account.

As regards ourselves, we have only to say, that though forced to yield to the storm which has swept over the commercial world, the charge that we have been guilty of fraud and misrepresentations in our business transactions, is untrue.

Yours, &c. FITZHUGH & LITTLEJOHN.

Dr. Gibbes writes of the earthquake in Charleston, on the 19th inst., that the agitation was distinctly perceived at Charleston College, and by several of the children assembled in the room, and a bunch of keys hanging from the one in the lock, was perceived to be in motion some minutes after. On going to the College, ten minutes after, the weights hanging on Atwood's machine (locked up in the cases inclosing the philosophical apparatus) were observed to be still in motion.

The annual Statement of Lake Disasters for '57 is published by the Chicago *Press*. From March to the end of December—the navigation season—the total value of property lost was $1,920,315; and *two hundred and twenty-one* lives were sacrificed.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange..Dec. 24.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. | 82¼ | 10 | Hud. River R. | 19 |
| 26,000 | Mo. St. 6s | 79¾ | 30 | Harlem Railroad | 6⅝ |
| 2,000 | Cal. St. 7s, '75 | 66½ | 200 | do | 6½ |
| 1,000 | Virginia 6s | 89 | 10 | Third-av. R. | 83 |
| 5,000 | E.R.R.C.Bs. '71 | 32 | 10 | Clev. Col. & Cin. R. | 96 |
| 500 | Ill. Cent. RR. bs. | 85¼ | 10 | do | 95½ |
| 4,500 | do | 85 | 60 | do | 95 |
| 3,000 | La C.&M.L.G.Bs. | 25 | 50 | do s60 | 94 |
| 2,000 | Gal.&C.2dMt.Bs. | 79 | 200 | Reading R. R. c | 53⅛ |
| 2,000 | Har. R.R. 1st Mt. | 67 | 100 | do at 60d | 53⅛ |
| 60 | Merch'ts' Bk. scrip. | 103 | 300 | do b60 | 54 |
| 10 | Ocean Bank | 75 | 100 | do s10 | 53⅛ |
| 10 | Shoe & Leather Bk. | 99½ | 100 | do b3 | 53⅜ |
| 25 | Del.&Hd.CanalCo. | 108¼ | 100 | do b4 | 53½ |
| 50 | Penn. Coal Co. b60 | 69 | 250 | do b30 | 53⅝ |
| 70 | Cumb. Coal Co. | 9½ | 200 | do s30 | 53⅜ |
| 38 | Pacific M. S. Co. | 66 | 25 | M.So.& N. Ia.R. R. | 20¾ |
| 750 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. c | 74⅞ | 100 | do c | 20⅜ |
| 305 | do c | 74¾ | 200 | do s10 | 20⅜ |
| 150 | do s6 | 74¾ | 100 | do s3 | 20¼ |
| 100 | do b30 | 74⅞ | 100 | do b10 | 20⅞ |
| 300 | do s10 | 74½ | 100 | do b3 | 20¼ |
| 100 | do b10 | 74½ | 100 | M.So.&N.Ia. p.f b60 | 34½ |
| 100 | do s30 | 74¼ | 110 | do | 34 |
| 50 | do b3 | 74⅞ | 100 | Panama R. R. b60 | 95 |
| 50 | do | 74⅝ | 383 | do s3 | 94½ |
| 50 | do s30 | 74¾ | 200 | Clev. & Tol. R.R. b60 | 42 |
| 50 | Erie R. R. | 17¾ | 300 | do | 41⅞ |
| 743 | do s3 | 17⅞ | 100 | do s30 | 41⅛ |
| 200 | do b3 | 18 | 100 | do s10 | 41½ |
| 450 | do s3 | 18 | 200 | do b30 | 41⅜ |
| 35 | do | 18 | 38 | Chi. & R. Is. R.R. | 74 |
| 100 | do | 18⅛ | 100 | do s60 | 74 |
| 100 | do b60 | 18¼ | 50 | do b30 | 74 |
| 900 | do b60 | 18⅜ | 150 | do s60 | 73½ |
| 200 | do s30 | 18 | 100 | do b60 | 74¼ |
| 200 | do | 18⅛ | 50 | La C. & Mil. R. R. | 10⅞ |
| 100 | do s10 | 18¼ | 30 | do | 10¼ |
| 100 | do s20 | 18¼ | 5 | U. S. Trust Co. | 99 |
| 300 | do | 18⅜ | 10 | Gal. & Chic. R. R. | 73½ |
| 100 | do stw | 18⅜ | | | |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $1,000 Ter. Haute & Al. R. R. S. F. | Int. ad. | 33 |
| $8,000 Ter. Haute & Al. R. R. 1st m. | Int. ad. | 56@56¼ |
| $5,000 Cleve. and Tol. R. R. sink'g fund. | Int. ad. | 64½ |
| $1,000 Gal. & Chicago Union R. R. | Int. ad. | 79¼ |
| $1,600 Virginia 6s | Int. ad. | 88½ |
| $2,000 Missouri 6s | Int. ad. | 78¼ |
| $5,000 Mineral Point R. R. 8s | Int. ad. | 79@80½ |
| $1,500 Watertown City 8s | Int. ad. | 42 |
| $1,000 Galena, Chic. & Union R. R. 7s | Int. ad. | 79 |
| $4,000 Milwaukee and Beloit R. R. 7s | Int. ad. | 30 |
| $2,000 Pitts. and Steubenville R. R. 7s | Int. ad. | 6 |
| $3,000 Missouri 6s | Int. ad. | 77¼ |
| 16 shares Park Bank | | 77½ |
| 65 shares Artisans' Bank | | 65¼ |
| 5 shares Bank of Commerce | | 100 |
| 20 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co. | | 79 |
| 19 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co. | | 66 |
| 10 American Express Co. | | 91¼ |
| 75 shares Chicago, St. Paul & Fon du Lac R. R. | | 5 |
| 20 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express | | 51 |
| 33 shares American Express Co. | | 91¼ |
| 10 shares Union Bank | | 106¾ |
| 37 shares Chatham Bank | | 55½ |
| 13 shares Artizans' Bank | | 66 |
| 10 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co. | | 145½ |
| 2 shares Rutgers' Fire Ins. Co. | | 111½ |
| 10 shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co. | | 143¾ |
| 30 shares Ætna Ins. Co. | | 191¼ |
| 26 shares East River Fire Ins. Co. | | 20½ |
| 40 shares North American Fire Ins. Co. | | 95½ |
| 30 shares Fireman's Ins. Co. | | 141½ |
| 10 shares National Bank | | 105¼ |

Thursday, Dec. 24, P. M.

The eve of Christmas has made another dull day for business in Wall-Street. The Brokers adjourned the Stock Exchange until Saturday, at the close of their early session. The Merchants' Exchange was but thinly attended, and but few transactions made. In the Street, after 1 o'clock, there was some demand for Stocks, and prices were decidedly firm for three or four of the leading speculatives—New-York Central left off at 75 ℔ cent. Erie at 18½@18⅝ ℔ cent.; Reading at 55 ℔ cent.

The Domestic Exchanges further improved to-day, particularly on Philadelphia and Baltimore. Philadelphia, 98½@99; Baltimore, 97@97½; Boston; 99¾@100; Providence, 97½@98. Since the sailing of the *Europa* there is little said or done in Foreign Exchanges. There is some export demand for Gold for the *North Star* on Saturday. The market is nearly bare of English and French Coin. American Coin is, of course, at par. Assayed bars are also about par. Bills on London, 109½, at 60 days; 111¼@111½ at sight. The Money market is remarkably quiet and easy—never, perhaps, more so in closing up the engagements of an old year.

The Bank of England has reduced its half-yearly dividend to 3½ ℔ cent., payable Jan. 6. The People's Bank declares the usual half-yearly dividend of 4 ℔ cent., payable Jan. 5. The Mercantile Fire Insurance declares 8 ℔ cent. half-yearly, payable Jan. 2. The Newark and other East Jersey Banks resumed Specie payments promptly with the New-York City Banks on the 12th inst. The Newark Banking Company declare their usual half-yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent. for January.

The *Journal of Commerce* of this morning, on the subject of the new Treasury notes, says:

> "We trust that no *job* will be made of the issue negotiation, but that the Department will announce the rate, and invite applications for the six millions which are to constitute the first issue. They will be readily taken, and it is very probable that the applications will considerably exceed the amount wanted."

We have repeatedly expressed the same opinion on the subject, and we believe it to be the honest judgment of the public. There is an attempt at combination in a different direction, we hear, in which some few of the Banks in this City are understood to be willing to participate, in order to force the Secretary to raise his rate of interest. The latest telegraphic advice from Washington this afternoon, however, is that he will not budge from 3 ℔ cent. We hope this is so, or, at all events, that he will not be driven above 3.65 ℔ cent., the alternative suggested to compromise conflicting views on the subject. The effort to combine the Bank interest here against the Government probably originated with certain Fund-mongers at Washington, who having grown rich on the spoils of the Treasury some years ago, in a season of war, are reluctant to leave off jobbing in the same line in time of peace.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is only $314,580, against $595,606 the week ending Dec. 25, last year. The following is the summary:

| | CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs. | Value. | WAREHOUSED. Pkgs. | Value. | WITHDRAWN. Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Man. of Wool | 61 | $21,323 | 70 | $32,424 | 121 | $37,211 |
| Man. of Cotton | 187 | 48,765 | 484 | 102,752 | 161 | 36,627 |
| Man. of Silk | 38 | 24,624 | 30 | 20,486 | 69 | 47,720 |
| Man. of Flax | 31 | 6,270 | 69 | 13,761 | 54 | 14,395 |
| Miscellaneous | 106 | 21,770 | 509 | 22,343 | 145 | 29,181 |
| Total | 423 | $122,752<br>191,766 | 1,162 | $191,766 | 550 | $165,134<br>122,752 |

Total Entered..$314,518 Total Marketed..$287,886

### The Rhode Island Banks.

*From the Providence Journal.*

We have not joined in the blame that has been heaped on our banks by those abroad, who did not understand the question, and by those at home, who ought to understand it. With fewer exceptions than could have been expected among so many institutions, they have been managed with great discretion, with a liberal regard for the accommodation of the public and with a prudent regard for their own safety. Some of them are extended a little beyond the line that marks the convenience of a resumption; but all of them can place themselves in the condition requisite to a resumption. Nor do we agree with those who so flippantly dispose of the matter by saying that the banks can resume just as well as not, and that it is only their own fault that they did not resume with New-York. We see difficulties in the way; we see the necessity of caution, prudence, forbearance and mutual support.

But we think that the obvious disadvantages of remaining suspended while the banks of New-York and those around us pay specie, are greater than those that are to be apprehended from putting our institutions in line with them. The banks that are extended can hire money of those that have credit at the clearance bank, or can hire it in New-York, or of capitalists at home. If the circulation should come in too rapidly, which we do not apprehend, there would be little difficulty in arranging for a credit in New-York or Boston on the common guaranty of the Providence banks; and if there be any banks that cannot give satisfactory security for the risks which they would impose on such guaranty, it is manifestly for the interest of all concerned that they should wind up their affairs.

A resumption by our banks will, of course, oblige them to call upon their foreign debtors at maturity; and although this will be a matter of inconvenience both to parties abroad and at home, yet it may well be questioned if the policy of renewal without the payment of any part, and while the parties accommondated do not receive nor ask for the same favor of others, has not been carried too far. When the representatives of the banks meet to discuss the expediency of a resumption, we hope that they will come together in a liberal spirit towards each other, and with a disposition to extend any aid that may be needed to any bank that has accommodated its customers to such an extent as to make an immediate resumption inconvenient.

Exchange on New-York, which went up to 4½ ℔ cent. on the resumption there, has settled down to 1½@2½, and with little inquiry at that.

### Markets by Telegraph.

Charleston, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

She sales of Cotton to-day were 500 bales at 10c.@10¼c.

Savannah, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Sales of Cotton to-day, 1,200 bales at 9⅝c.@10⅛c.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Cotton—Sales 15,000 bales at irregular prices, the market closing with a declining tendency, and holders pressing on the market; we quote Middling at 9¼c.@9½c. Sugar buoyant; fair to fully fair, 4⅝c.@4¾c. Flour steady at $4 50@$4 60. Corn closed with a declining tendency; sales at 58c. Mess Pork, $14. Keg Lard, 9½c. Other articles unchanged.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Dec. 24.

Cotton—Prices irregular and quotations nominal. Sales to-day 11,500 bales, at 9c.@9¼c. for Middling. Sugar—Prices irregular; fair to fully fair 4⅝@5c. Flour declined 5c. Yellow Corn 65c. Exchange on London 104½@106. Exchange on New-York ½@⅞ ℔ cent. discount.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Thursday.—First Board.*—$500 City Railroad 6s, P. R. R., C. & P., 85; $2,500 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 51½; $500 Union Canal 6s, 37½; 4 Pennsylvania Railroad, 38; 13 Harrisburg Railroad, 52¾; 869 N. Pennsylvania Railroad, 8; 10 Minehill Railroad, 59; 100 Reading Railroad, 27; 112 Girard Bank, 8⅞; 40 Commonwealth Bank, 16¼; 15 Philadelphia Bank 96¼.

*Closing Prices.*—United States 6s, '68, 110; Phila. 6s, 85@85½; Phila. R. R., 6s, 85@85½; Phila. 6s, new, 92@93; Penn. 5s, 84@84½; Reading Railroad, 27⅛@27¼; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 70@74; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 80; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '86, 65@66½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½@38¾; Morris Canal Consolidated 40@43; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 59@60; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 9@10; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 17½@17¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10@12; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st. Mort., 67@68; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d Mortgage, 43@48; Long Island, 9¼@9½; Vicksburg, 6½@7¼; Girard Bank, 8¾@9; Lehigh Zinc, ⅞@⅞; Union Canal, 3@4; New Creek, ⅜@½; Catawissa Railroad, 5@6.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| Name. | Leave | For | Dates |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europa | New-York | Liverpool | Dec. 23 |
| North Star | New-York | Liverpool | Dec. 26 |
| Canada | Boston | Liverpool | Dec. 30 |
| Persia | New-York | Liverpool | Jan. 6 |
| City of Baltimore | New-York | Liverpool | Jan. 7 |
| Arago | New-York | Southampton | Jan. 9 |
| Niagara | Boston | Liverpool | Jan. 13 |
| New-York | New-York | Glasgow | Jan. 16 |
| Baltic | New-York | Liverpool | Jan. 16 |
| FROM EUROPE. | | | |
| Persia | Liverpool | New-York | Dec. 12 |
| Arago | Southampton | New-York | Dec. 16 |
| City of Baltimore | Liverpool | New-York | Dec. 16 |
| Niagara | Liverpool | Boston | Dec. 19 |
| Atlantic | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 23 |
| Africa | Liverpool | New-York | Dec. 26 |
| North American | Liverpool | Portland | Dec. 31 |
| FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC. | | | |
| Black Warrior | New-York | Havana | Dec. 28 |

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond*—R. L. Braynard, L. Dunbar, Miss M. McElroy, L. Ludlam, Miss I. Irving, W. J. Royster and lady, H. D. Snyder, Mrs. Burdan, P. Foley, P. C. Keely, Mrs. Anne Mahoney, Mrs. C. Bennett and 2 children, Capt. E. N. Beaman, F. Faulkenstein, T. Wilson, Edward Nichols, Dr. L. D. Spruggins and son, M. W. Jones, A. Louie, E. Davids, E. Huston—and 23 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 22 | Sun sets..... 4 38 | Moon rises.. 1 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 44 | Gov. Island. 2 29 | Hell Gate... 4 16

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 24.

### Cleared.

Ships Panama, Hanson, Mobile, Hennings, Muller & Gosling; New-England, Pauber, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon; Ann D., Simonson, Norfolk and Portsmouth, M. H. Bedell; Helen A. Miller, Galt, Havana, Hick & Bell.

Barks Deucy, Averill, Ponce, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Norumbega, Saunders, Galveston, J. S. Brower; Wieland, (Brem.,) Ostermann, Richmond, C. Suling; Ceres, Fuller, Sumatra, Wm. Silver.

Brigs Acadian, (Br.,) Lockhart, Horton, N. S., D. R. De Wolff; T. M. Mayhew, Hall, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; Almore, Erskine, Port Jefferson, Benner & Deake; Starlight, Dyer, Demerara, B. F. Small & Co.; Bell Flower, Duill, Galveston, Nelson Clements & Co.; Lucy Heywood, Powers, Trinidad de Cuba, T. H. Sanford; Emily, Davis, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.

Schooners Eliza J. Raynor, Raynor, Baltimore, Jas. W. McKee; J. A. Stanley, Simmonds, Wilmington, N. C., Dollner, Potter & Co.; American Belle, Hallett, Boston, J. H. Nickerson; N. C. Harris, Sawyer, Portland, Me., J. C. Harriman; Carthagena, Baker, New-Bedford, B. F. Small & Co.; Doretta Khan, Hedge, Providence, R. I., L. B. Gager; Transit, Davis, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. M. Webster, Bennett, Charleston, Scranton & Tallman; Alice, Howell, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; E. S. Penny, Borum, Mayaguez, Jonathan Thompson; C. T. Strong, Liscum, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Sloops Maria Louise, Cummings, Fall River, master; Black Prince, Brown, Boston, master.

Steamers Westernport, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell; Ironsides, Vandeveer, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

### Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Samuel Appleton, (of Boston,) Kelly, Baltimore 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Indiana, Coffin, New-Orleans Dec. 4, and Southwest Pass 6th, with mdse. to Wm. T. Frost.

Bark H. L. Rutgers, Delano, St. Marks 10 ds., with cotton C. F. Secor & Co.

Brig Granada, (of Portland,) Pettingill, Cardenas Dec. 12, with molasses and 4 passengers to Thos. Owen & Son—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig T. B. Watson, (of Philadelphia,) Darnavy, Puerto Cabello Dec. 7, in ballast to Dallatt & Bliss. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Daniel Molony, (of Philadelphia,) Steelman, New-Orleans 20 ds., with flour to master. Sailed in co. with bark Mayflower for Nantes.

Schr. Smithsonian, Van Brunt, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. H. Leonard, Tryon, Alexandria 4 ds., with corn and wheat to Wade Bros.

Schr. Alma, (Br.,) Curry, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Price, Fredericksburg, 2 ds., with flour.

Schr. Sea, McCreach, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell. Has experienced heavy S. E. gales: lost jibboom and some sails.

Schr. E. C. Johnson, Bartlett, Fredericksburg, with flour to Allen & Paxon.

Schr. Horace Mabee, Tuttle, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. R. C. A. Hand, (3-masted,) Hand, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Garland, (Br.,) Wilson, Halifax 6 ds., with fish to G. L. McLean.

Schr. Baltimore, Sleight, Baltimore 3 ds., with mdse.
Schr. T. B. Austin, Page, Alexandria 3 ds., with grain.
Schr. Seaman, Crank, Delaware with corn to B. N. Fox.
Schr. Thomas Page, Robinson, Georgetown, D. C., flour.
Schr. Tunis Bodine, Soper, Virginia 2 ds., wood.
Schr. J. Birdsall, Chamberlain, Virginia 2 ds., wood.
Schr. C. Williams, Golden, Virginia 2 ds., wheat.
Schr. Ella, Tubles, Virginia 3 ds., wood.
Schr. R. S. Miller, Penderson, Baltimore 3 ds., coal.
Schr. L. Sturtevant, Corsen, Norfolk 3 ds., with grain.
Schr. Golden Gate, Weeks, Virginia for New-London.

Steamer H. B. Beach, Ramsey, Baltimore 3 ds., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day, from W. to N. N. W.

### Sailed.

Ships Amazon, Hevey, for London; Baltic, Zerega, for Liverpool.

### Below.

Bark Charles Brewer, (of Rockland,) fm. New-Orleans. Also, 1 ship and 1 brig unknown.

### Memoranda.

Baltimore, Dec. 24—The ship Washington Booth had arrived up; got off at 6 o'clock last night; makes no water.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq.).

Captain D. B. Luther, Jr., and Mr. Henry Collins, mate, ate of the bark Bruce, of Warren, lost at sea, arrived at Warren on Tuesday, having come passengers in the steamship Adriatic, from Liverpool. The Bruce sailed from Warren Oct. 21, for Matanzas, sprung a leak during heavy weather, and was abandoned Oct. 29, lat. 36, lon. 68, with five feet of water in her hold, all hands going on board ship Yemassee, Childs, from Charleston, and carried to Liverpool. The remainder of the crew of the Bruce would return home by the way of Charleston.

The reported arrival in this morning's edition of brig John H. Means, from Charleston, was premature, another vessel since arrived having been mistaken for her.

### Spoken, &c.

Dec. 14, off Bird Key, brig Abby Trenton, from Aux Cayes for Boston.

Dec. 15, off Carysfort Reef, brig G. T. Ward, from St. Marks for New-York.